THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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November 9, 1940

Japan Vulnerable To Anglo-American Embargo In Case of War

U.S. Presidential Election

"Red" Russia's Anniversary

BY WILBUR BURTON

Japanese "Withdrawal"

Nazi Propaganda Film Proves Dismal Flop To Shanghai Chinese Audience

VOLUME 94 PRICE 80 CENTS (in China) NUMBER 10

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NEW YORK BUFFALO LONDON

What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

U.S. INTEREST IN CHINA

To the Editor:

The front-pages of the American daily press, the bookish weekly magazines, the monthlies—all feature and thrive on the most important news of today: the war in Europe—and the war in Asia with its manifold complications has moved to the second page, to the back of the magazines, with but an occasional mention of some outstanding event or circumstance. But we here in the United States, who are the best informed people in the world, have always shown a keen interest and appreciation in things Asiatic, and possibly the greatest interest and appreciation for things Chinese. The venerable character of Chinese thought, the centuries old achievements in all forms of human enterprise with ancient and clumsy means, the truly magnificient works in art and literature, yes—the heritage of the ages, the history of a tradition-infested people has created and maintained a form of mysterious acknowledgment among us here. We like to read about China and the Chinese, we look at their jade and lamps, we visua- them too often and too supergcially lize their habits and beliefs and call "quaint". Deep down, however, we seek to understand and to penetrate the depths and agedness of things Chinese.

In reporting, therefore, what is new and current here in America in the search and common study of things Chinese, we are bringing together two strains of life which by right of association should be viewed together for a mutual benefit. Not to be forgotten is the outstanding success of Lin Yu-tang and his books and Pearl Buck and hers on China, the Chinese. Nor were these successes spasmodic or temporary; writing of truly creative standard dealt with a subject which was "in demand", and still is very much so.

And so one could easily be surprised to find just how many good people here are now reading "China's forbidden classic", the adventurous story of Hsi Men and his six wives, Chin P'ing Mei. In late July there appeared a book dealing with a Chinese neighbor, which caused quite a bit of attention and favorable comment, "Peaks and Lames" by Marco Pallis, a Greco-British traveler who writes with zest and variety. Not one to give us naive tales or superficial conclusions about Tibet, the author made it his business to really learn, by learning before getting onto the scene of climbing through the Ganges-Satlej watershed. He had studied Hindustani and Tibetan, by themselves an achievement that speaks of scholarship and application. And thus equipped (as well as with Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" and snatching a Bach mode or two on some viols on the Hindustan-Tibet road) they went forth into the Himalayas and into Tibetan culture. It is a vivid account of a man who knows how to get about well. And it is an account of a man who enjoyed every minute of his going and lets you partake in it. And there was another book of recent vintage that created only a momentary stir. It had an introduction by Lin Yu-tang and was titled "Girl Rebel", the autobiography of Hsieh Pingying, the story of a young Chinese girl, born into traditions and rebelling out of them into the more dramatic and dangerous life of emancipation. It may not be a story of love and Hollywood proportions, it nevertheless is the drama of life itself—a life snatched from thousand of others that changed a thousand years in one week, from old China to the new. And what could have been more appropriate than to have this book appear in an English translation by Adet and Anor, Lin Yu-tang's daughters, the former 16 and the latter but 13 years old, who have done a workmanlike job of a maturity and streightforwardness way beyond their years.

Something, however, has gone wrong, since we hear litle about the Chinese Universities which have done such magnificent work in striking out on the new, the contemporary way of searching for the truths of science and mathematics, the western arts and means of creation. Nankai at Tientsin and Tung-chi at Shanghai have fallen completely to the destruction of war; others have been but damaged perhaps or changed control; and reports have been scarce about the 30,000 or more scholars who are wandering in search of peace, peace to study. Perhaps we here in America should hear about them, for they are worthy of our attention and help.

One development which deserves special mention is the extension of oriental studies at Princeton University. I understand that there will be given a course on elementary Chinese with a study of the characters, grammar and correct pronounciation. Modern written Chinese texts are to be used. The course will be open to all Seniors and to a select number of Juniors, and for the first time perhaps in any American University, the real and only principle of language being the fundamental basis of any foreign study will herewith be applied. Princeton University's great Library has ample material on China, as the University offers also courses on the history, civilization, and archaeology of the Chinese. The Princeton-Yenching Foundation carries on a 40-year tradition,—an organization of Princeton alumni which supports co-operation between Nassau's School of Public and International Affairs and Yenching University, Peiping, and there are other courses which deal exclusively with Chinese materia.

The lecture platforms for the coming winter-season promise a good many

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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personalities, ex-diplomats, the usual number of authors of "best sellers" and not too many on subjects of Asiatic interests, although it can be understood that most of these will deal with the international, political problems which now have brought Asia so much closer to the United States of America than ever before.

Boris Erich Nelson,
Ph.D., Litt. D.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 4, 1940

LIGHT AHEAD

To the Editor:

This war-time capital celebrated the Double Ten with special happiness and high hopes. Now we hope that our precious gasoline, munitions and arms will come in without hindrance. Our darkest hour has passed. The re-opening of the Burma Highway has aroused the attention of the whole country. But some people fear that the Japanese will cooperate with the troops of Thailand to invade Burma and intensify the bombing of important points on the highways. We realize that the Japs will still do all they can to block the road. Sir Archibald Clark Kerr has been the most feted man in Chungking. Most everybody now thinks the world situation is more favorable to us. But the price of commodities and cost of living is still soaring. We need good politics and good government. They people don't care about the congress and constitution, but they do want the price of commodities controlled and dishonest manipulation stooped.

S. R.

Chungking, Oct. 12, 1940.

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November 6, 1940

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Lockheed Aircraft	28¼
Mont. Ward	38
N. Y. Central	14
Texas Corp	36½
U. S. Steel	67⅛

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, Dec.	9.68/68
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HOW U. S. ELECTION WAS REGARDED ON THE SHANGHAI FRONT

WANG Ching-wei's newspaper, *Central China Daily News*, printed in the International Settlement, issued an editorial broadside on the morning of the American election day declaring that it didn't make any difference whether Roosevelt or Willkie was elected president—the United States would join in the war. The way the paper put it was, "The re-election of Roosevelt will certainly not prevent America from joining the war, but a victory for Willkie cannot inspire much hope for the avoidance of war either."

One often wonders whether Wang Ching-wei—the "prisoner of Nanking"—ever sees the things which appear in his paper, and if he does, whether he realizes the purport of editorial arguments which are made in his name. However, that is beside the question, which is concerned with Shanghai's reaction to the American election.

Several weeks ago when the results of the election in Maine were being received in Shanghai, one of the local radio commentators referred to a certain American city mentioned in the news reports as "one of the dungbills of American democracy." The same commentator was also accustomed to referring to the system of government in the United States as a "Jew democracy," and when commenting on the Anglo-American destroyer-naval base deal, he said there was no significance in the transaction as it merely indicated that the two branches of English-speaking Jews "had finally gotten together." It is unnecessary to mention the nationality of the commentator, who, it should be stated has considerably "toned down" his sarcastic remarks in recent weeks.

Generally speaking, aside from the German Nazis, Japanese and some of the Italians, Shanghai was overwhelmingly "pro-Roosevelt" for the simple reason that Shanghai is well acquainted with Roosevelt and has usually approved his efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of the complications in the western Pacific. Willkie was an unknown quantity. A further and even more potent reason for Shanghai's sentiments, was the conviction that it was not advisable and possibly might be highly dangerous to change horses in the middle of the stream. The evacuation of Americans, a voluntary matter, decided upon by the Administration prior to the election, naturally had serious repercussions here. But few Americans were influenced by the reprehensible use of this issue for campaign purposes by Gen. Johnson in his column. It often seemed that the *United Press* quoted Gen. Johnson more frequently than it did speakers on the Roosevelt side, but that may have been imagination. The German *Transocean* service also gave Gen. Johnson a big hand as it also did every time Col. Lindbergh issued a statement. Our local Lord Haw-haw once read a Lindbergh speech verbatim over the Nazi radio.

Chinese everywhere, excepting the handfull of puppets in Nanking who are under the thumb of the Japanese Army, were overwhelmingly for Roosevelt for quite good and sufficient reasons. But while the Chinese puppets, in North China, as well as here, are limited in numbers, their propaganda efforts are well financed and in most cases are handled with considerable skill as they have the benefit of both Nazi and Japanese advice. The constant reiteration of anti-American statements in Chinese language newspapers in Japanese-occupied territory is likely, sooner or later, to cause complications of a most serious nature.

It should be explained in this connection that the establishment of the Wang regime in Nanking marked the beginning of a hostile attitude toward Americans and their activities on the part of the Wang press, which had never been experienced previously, with the exception of the period immediately following the California agitation and disturbances which were directed against Chinese immigrants a half century ago. The question of the anti-American attitude of the Wang press will be reserved for a separate article, but in the present instance—the U. S. national election—Mr. Wang Ching-wei's newspaper was of opinion that it "wouldn't make much difference anyway because no matter who will be master of the White House, American foreign policy will not undergo any drastic change, as the fundamental

ROOSEVELT REELECTED

Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected President of the United States, to serve another term, his third, in the U. S. National Election held on Tuesday of this week. According to returns available on Thursday morning, Roosevelt's candidacy was ratified in 37 states, with 437 electoral votes. Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican candidate, who staged a sensational campaign, was credited with 11 states and 94 electoral votes. Total votes in the Electoral College is 531. The popular vote, which is expected to reach more than 50,000,000 when all returns are in, stood: Roosevelt 21,255,000; Willkie 17,740,000, when this issued of The Review went to press.

Owing to the bearing of the election on the war situations in both Europe and Asia, and the fact that Roosevelt had broken with precedent and was running for a third term, the American election this year attracted universal attention and profound interest everywhere. The President's policy of extending unlimited support to Britain—short of war—and his restrictive policies with regard to the Axis Powers, Japan-Germany-Italy, gave the American election a significance heretofore unknown in the history of the nation. The importance of the election reached to every part of the American continents, Europe and Asia and the Near East. It constituted a vindication of the democratic system of vast consequence in the present world situation.

foreign policy of the United States is not decided by the master of the White House but by the Imperialistic nature of the United States of the 20th century."

This statement appeared in a translation of an editorial which was circulated to the local foreign papers by the *Central Press Service,* also a Wang Ching-wei enterprise. Continuing, the editorial in the Wang organ said that the Republican candidate Wendell L. Willkie complained that President Roosevelt was leading the nation to war. In the opinion of the Nanking organ, Mr. Willkie's apprehension was not justified, because it was not Roosevelt who was responsible, "but the American nation's intense desire for aggression." On the other hand, Willkie's announcement that he intended to keep America out of war was, in the opinion of the Wang editor, "but a strategy in the election campaign." Willkie could no more stop America from becoming involved in the war than Chamberlain and other British officials had been able to prevent the outbreak of war between Germany and Britain last year.

"As Britain's policy of appeasement had its limits, so America's policy of appeasement has also its limits." One wonders whether the editor of Mr. Wang's paper had Japan in mind when he made this statement!

America might be able to "permit" the destruction of all European countries, "but she couldn't permit the supremacy of the sea and the world's financial power, hitherto held by Britain, to fall into the hands of the Axis Powers." The element of blood-relationship between the two English-speaking nations was not regarded as sufficient reason for America to help Britain, stated the editorial which explained that America had to support Britain "not because America was afraid of the collapse of Britain, but on account of America's fear that Britain, like France, might collapse too soon." The editorial continued:

"America cannot allow Britain to collapse too quickly . . . she must support Britain so that her strength can match that of the Axis powers . . . thus Britain will be able to continue the war and will depend all the more upon America . . . Roosevelt, or perhaps Willkie, will plan for the organization of an Anglo-American Federation to be carried out by Churchill . . . and . . . if such a prediction is not warranted, at least the transfer of world domination by Britain to America will follow this procedure."

Since it hasn't been many days since the Nanking regime adopted a resolution eulogizing the creators of the Axis Agreement and extolling the wisdom of Japan's military leaders in allying themselves with it, one wonders what the aforementioned Japanese leaders will think when they read in Mr. Wang's paper that "Willkie cannot restrict America's ambition to become the dominating power of the world . . . nor can he stop America from satisfying her desire to become the successor to Britain's position of supremacy in the world." Truely an interesting forecast by the spokesman of a government which is dependent upon one of the members of the Axis group for its precarious existance. In concluding its discussion of the American election the paper said that it couldn't say that Willkie's foreign policy was in no way different from that of Roosevelt, "but the difference, if any, was small, because the scope of freedom of America's foreign policy has become narrower and narrower and the enthusiasm of the American press for participating in the war will make it very difficult for Willkie to keep America out of war."

We assume that readers of the foregoing editorial extracts from the Wang Ching-wei organ noticed that the writer of the editorial confidently expected Mr. Willkie, the Republican candidate, to be successful in the election.

An earlier editorial dealing with the European diplomatic struggle also referred to the American election and made the flat forecast that American participation in the war "is inevitable." Also, the outbreak of a great war in the Pacific "is but a question of time,"in the opinion of the editorial spokesman of Nanking, who speculated on how China, "after three years of brutal warfare, would be able to avoid the effects of another war." He said that Chungking was trying to "link up" the Sino-Japanese war with the World War, but Wang Ching-wei's 'peace movement' was designed to separate the Sino-Japanese war from the one in Europe.

On October 28 the *Central China Daily News* said that if Germany expected to achieve certain victories "before the American election, so as to affect the outcome of the election, she was bound to fail." The reason, in the opinion of the editorial writer, was that despite the propaganda of the Democratic and Republican parties that they "would keep America out of the war," these declarations were of little significance because "no matter who was elected as American president, he will involve the United States in war . . . Germany and Italy must prepare to meet the situation when America participates in the war."

Japanese View of Uncle Sam's Burden

Eturo Kato in Japan Times, Tokyo

A few days earlier—Oct. 24—Wang's paper made an even more emphatic statement that the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan, had failed to stop developments in the Pacific, "which is heading for war . . ." The United States, stated the editorial, viewed the Tripartite Pact in a far different light than the officially announced intentions of the three signatory Powers . . . America's reply to the three Powers was obviously a challenge to war . . . . The American challenging attitude itself represents fundamentally a formula for the United States to be involved in the war. This formula will force the United States not only to join the European War but also to participate in the war in the Pacific, stated the writer, who declared further that the acquisition of more naval bases and the readjustment of U. S. naval forces in the Pacific were the two mot important measures to be taken by the American Government to prepare for the war in the Pacific. Since the American naval program will not

be completed until 1942 the writer questioned whether the United States would be able to summon sufficient strength for the struggle . . . . "but this attitude of America will hasten the outbreak of war in the Pacific,' stated the editorial.

The American loan of US$25,000,000 to the Chinese Government, which was authorized by the Roosevelt Administration, aroused the particular indignation of the Nanking spokesman who declared in his *Central China Daily News* editorial that "while China was about to be burned and lost, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was hastening to sell what was left." Realizing, doubtless, Nanking's inability to obtain any money from impoverished Japan, or even to obtain control of China's own revenues such as the Customs funds, the Wang organ said that it was fine to be able to borrow money, but it required intelligence to spend it in such a manner as would benefit the people and nation. Use of the money to oppose Japanese aggression obviously did not meet with the approval of the Nanking faction, which charged that Chungking was saddling the nation with an unbearable financial burden.

⁂

The Shanghai exchange market nervously awaited final results of the U.S. presidential elections. Up to the last minute, operators had not yet made up their minds whether or not to quote American dollars lower in terms of Chinese national currency in case of a re-election of President Roosevelt, while an election of Willkie was generally believed not justifying any change in local exchange quotations.

For the past few weeks, the speculative element in the local exchange market has been strong, with the majority of speculators heavily selling forward foreign currencies, and Chinese hoarders of foreign currency funds unloading in the anticipation that involverment of the United States in war with Germany might lead to exchange control if not early devaluation of American money. The Shanghai market entered November with oversold positions of over U.S.$5,000,000, but speculators involved during the first November week refrained from profit-taking, vaguely hoping that Chinese currency might firm up still more in the event of another major international crisis.

The capital influx from Hongkong to Shanghai recently slowed down somewhat but still continued, while less of the Sterling funds brought here was converted into U.S. currency. Hongkong funds mobilized here for the time being, are considerable, and to some extent continue to be invested in local stocks and bonds, and even real estate. Capital movements and speculation affect the Shanghai exchange market more strongly than the foreign exchange transactions resulting from normal trade, which shows a highly adverse balance, with U.S.$27,000,000 worth of Shanghai September imports heavily over-weighing but U.S.$9,000,000 local exports during the month in question.

Rumors of an early conclusion of peace between Japan and China again circulated in Shanghai banking circles early this month, but were greatly discredited by the broadcast of Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chungking's Foreign Minister, strictly denying all rumors of this sort. Fears that the Wang mChing-wei regime might come out into the open with a new "Central Bank" and its own currency caused some uneasiness, and in the last few days made speculators cautious once more.

⁂

Of all the pre-election polls to determine the drift of public sentiment with regard to the opposing candidates, the most interesting was that of the magazine *Newsweek* which submitted a set of questions to 50 of the nation's best-known political writers, all men whose job made it necessary for them to keep close tabs on American political trends. The answers to the questions submitted to the political writers are of special interest now when considered in the light of the election results. The question was, "What, briefly, do you expect to be the most important causes influencing the outcome of the election?

Chief answers from those predicting a Roosevelt victory:

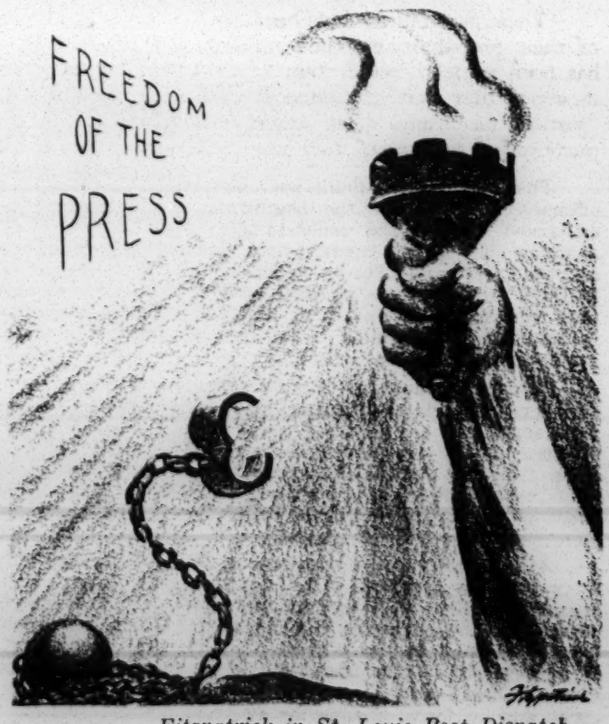
War and popular unwillingness to "change horses" in crisis	28
Business improvement and reemployment	6
Willkie campaign's "failure to fulfill expectations"	6
"Lack of coordination" in the GOP organization	4
Roosevelt's appeal to the labor, WPA, and Negro vote	4
The argument that "Hitler wants Roosevelt defeated"	2
Willkie's political inexperience	2

Chief answers from those predicting a Willkie victory:

Public opposition to a third term	15
The argument that "Roosevelt is leading us to war"	6
Public's periodic desire for change	5
Growing public dissatisfaction with defense progress	5
New Deal's "inefficient administration"	4
Willkie's "administrative superiority"	2
Willkie's appeal to middle-class and rural voters	2

It will be observed that most of those predicting a Roosevelt victory placed the war issue at the top of the list, while those predicting a Willkie victory, placed the war issue second on their list of answers. Most of those predicting a Willkie victory thought the third term question was a more important element favoring their candidate than the war issue.

Democracy's Old Threats



Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post Dispatch

Peace Drive Or War Threat Behind Japanese Evacuation Maneuvers?

The most mystifying development in the Sino-Japanese war since it began a little more than three years ago undoubtedly was the sudden decision by the Japanese to "voluntarily withdraw" from some of the most important of their outposts in Chinese territory during the past ten days.

Speculation as to the causes behind a series of spectacular retreats extending from Shansi to Kwangsi was rife throughout the nation and in Shanghai particularly, the most popular assumptions being:

That the annual fall offensive launched by the Chinese had proved superior to Japanese garrison defenses weakened by a heavy drain of men and material transferred southwards, presumably Indo-China;

That the morale of Japanese troops finally had broken down under the strain of three years of continual harrying by Chinese guerilla methods;

That a wave of defeatism had swept the Japanese cabinet as a result of the Anglo-U.S. understanding on Far Eastern policies, with a consequent stiffening of the attitudes of all Third Powers in the Far East;

That the Japanese were retiring as a precautionary measure from their advanced posts for the winter, in order to shorten their line of defense;

That the Japanese were withdrawing troops from China to concentrate them at a point, probably in Indo-China or Thailand, to constitute a threat to Malaya and the Philippines and thus exert pressure against the natural cultivation by America and Britain of their common interests in the Orient;

That the Japanese were retiring their troops to the Japanese Islands in an alarmist anticipation of an outbreak of war in the Pacific following the re-election of President Roosevelt; and

That the Japanese were withdrawing their troops from points nearest Chungking as a gesture part and parcel of their new peace suggestions to the Chinese Government.

These possibilities have been put neither in the order of their probability nor their importance; rather an effort has been made to recall them in the chronological order in which they were circulated in Shanghai variously as "virtual fact" and most unvirtuous rumor. For the purpose of discussion, they must he taken as they arose,

There can be no doubt but that the Chinese autumn offensive launched at the beginning of September was embarked on with the understanding that Britain would abandon her appeasement policy towards the Japanese and that the United States would support Britain's policy. In these circumstances it could be expected of China only that she would reciprocate, and, in expectation of a resumption of supplies from abroad, fling into the campaign all that she was able.

Taking into account China's superiority in manpower and her territorial advantage, however, it seems unlikely that such a widespread offensive would have been attempted unless the Generalissimo had in mind a gain more practical than the reoccupation of earth burned by the Chinese themselves in their original retreat. The effect on the country's morale by any such victories would have been temporary at most.

After three years of warfare in China, rewarded only by miasmatic successes, the Japanese Army must have begun to realize that the occupation of a few strategic centers was by no means the capture of China. It is not impossible that the morale of the Japanese troops suffered severely in the last year of Tokyo's campaign in China. The Japanese captured a number of important cities and by force of superior arms held them, but their jurisdiction did not extend any further than the walls of those cities. The dreary drag of the China War, it seemed, was beginning to make itself felt in Japanese hearts, both in China and in Japan, but the regimentation of the Japanese nation was such that dreariness by desperation had become a national asset. The Japanese are testing a domestic product of their own wrath.

As to defeatism, anyone who knows the story of Japanese Army and Navy must realize that to them defeatism is impossible. The whole tradition of the Japanese services, clothed in the uniform of the Son of Sun demands total submission—unless there are more powerful political influences, such as hunger and want at work. Neither the army nor the navy will accept a defeatist compromise.

The fourth suggestion that the Japanese are hibernating is certainly not supported by precedence. During the winters of 1938-39 they launched campaigns obviously planned to cope with winter conditions in China, and scored numerous successes. With the experience of their two winter campaigns at their command, the Japanese should have been in a position to pursue whatever course pleased them.

It follows therefore that whatever is behind Japanese withdrawals, by the process of elimination in the foregoing theories it would appear that they are driving either towards a new war or a new peace.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has made it patently clear and all his provincial governors have supported him in this, that the only terms on which he would talk peace with Japan must be prologued by a complete withdrawal of all the Japanese troops in China. In this respect, the Japanese certainly appear to be meeting the Generalissimo's wishes so far as outposts are concerned, but the coastal centers remain in Japanese hands. Any peace move from Tokyo so long as China's ports remain in Japanese hands must meet with a negation.

The re-election of President Franklin D. Roosevelt was presumed by the Japanese. Tokyo made this abundantly clear in utterances directed against the Roosevelt Administration during the past two months. Mr. Roosevelt has annoyed the Japanese by his insistence on the maintenance of democracy in the Far East, but he has annoyed them more by his realization of their aims. It is not unlikely that the real reason behind the Japanese withdrawals in China was calculated to embarrass Mr. Roosevelt in an election campaign, the main platform of which was his firm stand on America's Far Eastern policy.

Three Italian Regiments Face Annihilation at Hands of Greeks

Three Italian regiments were reported on Thursday to be facing annihilation at the hands of Greek troops said to be surrounding them in the heights north-east of Janina. The Greeks also were reported on Wednesday to be advancing steadily on Korca, in the face of a withering Italian counter-offensive.

The Greco-Italian war was obscured on Wednesday by the election in the United States, but conflicting reports indicated no substantial change in the Balk an situation according to cable reports. The Greeks claimed to have advanced further into Albania and the Italians claimed to have "breached" the Metaxas line at several points. But the Italians had not yet captured any key place, and were evidently being badly battered by Greek onslaughts.

Staging a furious onslaught, Greek troops continued their powerful drive into Albania and captured another line, hill and positions defended by semi-permanent fortifications, the High Command announced today.

The victorious forces captured two field gusn, howitzers and many machine-guns. Many prisoners were also taken, the communique added.

During their retreat on Tuesday and Wednesday the Italians were shelled by their own tanks which mistook them for Greeks, cable reports declared.

NAZI FILM DID NOT IMPRESS SHANGHAI CHINESE AUDIENCE

BY ALFRED LIEU

I RECEIVED an invitation card from a certain Herr Koht of the German Embassy some time ago. It was an invitation to view a war film to be released "somewhere in the Great Western Rd" at 8:30 p.m. on the 25th of October.

It was certainly more than mere pleasure for me to be present and have a look at the German Blitzkrieg which has become world famous; has threatened many nations and brought others to their knees. Curiosity kills a cat, indeed. I accepted the invitation.

The film started with a little explanation, and German was the language spoken. For those who could not understand German, there was also a column of Chinese words underneath, explaining every word of it to the audience, which was mainly Chinese. "The one who made the war inevitable was the one to start the war. Holland and Belgium were in name neutral, but in actuality they were aiding the Allies, and they were planning to attack Deutcheland (Germany) from all sides, so Deutcheland takes the initiative to attack them first. Thus started the big German offensive on the western front". These were the words uttered. Then a complete picture of the German Blitzkrieg was in sight.

German airplanes came into action and the parachutists effected their landing from the air. They immediately occupied many important posts and started to attack on all centers. The army also proceeded with guns roaring ahead, and tanks rolled on. Thousands of bombers were seen covering almost the entire sky and dropping bombs like anything. The opposing Dutch Army was soon dissected into many sections and all important cities occupied. The Dutch Commander-in-Chief then ordered its army to put down their arms and capitulate.

The film then went on showing the war in Belgium which proceeded with equal fury. Liege, the famous fort, Louvain, the cultural center, and Brussels, the capital, in turn fell into German hands. They finally reached the French border and pierced the Maginot Line at Sedan. There the French tanks met the German mechanized units and suffered a major defeat (as shown on the screen). German flags then flew over St. Quentin, Amiens and Arras, and at last they succeeded in enveloping the Allied troops numbering about a million inside Flanders. There the biggest battle in the history of mankind raged. The German planes made a whirling and dreadful sound overhead, machine-gunning and bombing the retreating Allied troops. On the shore the Allied transports and convoys were waiting to receive the troops and carry them to the other side of the Channel. Boulogne, Calais and Dunkerque were captured. The Allies left behind all their equipment, trucks, motors, tanks, amunitions, guns, trench mortars, etc., to the Germans; only the men succeeded in crossing the Channel. According to the Germans, the equipment left by the Allies would be more than enough to equip 80 divisions of Nazi troops. The Germans captured about 90,000 men as prisoners of war. They admitted that their casualties were 40,000.

The Germans, on reaching the shore, put up guns to bombard the escaping Allied transports and succeeded in destroying some. They put into action their torpedo-boats also. Thus finished the Battle of Flanders, the biggest battle in the history of mankind, the battle which no human artist can possibly describe or depict as evidently as seen by sight and as seen on the screen.

The film now turned to the "Battle of France" as the French called it. Beforehand it gives us a complete view of the regions where the battles had just been fought. Perhaps any European tourist can still well remember the finest regions of Northern France and Belgium such as Brussels, Sedan, Arras, Amiens, etc., but by its display of the so-called "Baptism of Fire" and "Blitzkrieg", Nazi barbarism had now changed them all to a land of bricks. All buildings were torn down and some of the Gothic arches could still be seen among the spoils. The original intention of Mr. Koht was perhaps to show the world the wonderful and remarkable display of the Nazi War Machine, but, on the contrary, the impression produced on the audience was not that of sympathy and admiration but hatred. Every human being with a well-developed reasoning faculty would surely blame the Germans for their destruction and devastation of world civilization in the name of that one man, their Fuehrer (who could also be seen sometimes in the picture while viewing the troops and receiving cheers).

The "Battle of France" was then on display. The German War Machine did not stop after the Dunkerque evacuation; it struck again, harassing the retreating Allied troops and crossed the Somme, covering places where the War of 1914 had been fought. Paris fell without too much resistance, Verdun was captured, the Maginot line completely out-flanked, and the French Army finally collapsed. French troops stationed inside the Maginot line surrendered to the superior German War Machine and were made prisoners of war. Among these captured, there were a few "blacks." The voice which was explaining the whole thing on the screen said: "These (relating to the 'blacks' of course) are the equals of the French, and they share a common civilization."

The film turned once to Rome also, showing how Italy entered the war. The Duce, being mad about territories as much as Hitler, and viewing only Germany's temporary success, staked the future of his nation and joined Germany.

Petain's appeal for peace and the treaty *"de la victoire"* were the last to be shown. When the news of the French capitulation reached Hitler, he smiled. But the smile won't be long, history will tell. Napoleon once achieved what Hitler now does achieve; history tells us that Napoleon's achievement was no more than a mere episode. Hitler will soon face his own Waterloo.

On leaving the place at the end of the show, I received six pamphlets: Britain Unmasked: No. 1, The Athenia Case; No. 2, British Tyranny in India; No. 3, Britain's Strange Hold Over Egypt; No. 4, British Oppression of Ireland; No. 5, Britain's domination of Palestine; and "The French Yellow Book—a self-Accusation."

These books were published in Berlin to be freely distributed in Shanghai. The German Information Department had employed every means to "unmask" Great Britain, to stir up the subversive elements, and to tell a few lies if necessary. If Britain's rule over Egypt, Ireland, India, and Palestine were to be considered as domination, stranglehold and tyranny, then what shall we say in the case of Hitler's treatment of the Jews, the Czechs and the recently conquered Norwegians.

Thanks to Herr Koht for the show, for the books and for the lies therein. It would be advisable for him to refrain from wasting more of his propaganda, for the impression produced on the audience is quite contrary to his original intention—hatred rather than sympathy and admiration.

Shanghai, Nov. 4, 1940.

Training of "Special Service" Police Guards Discontinued

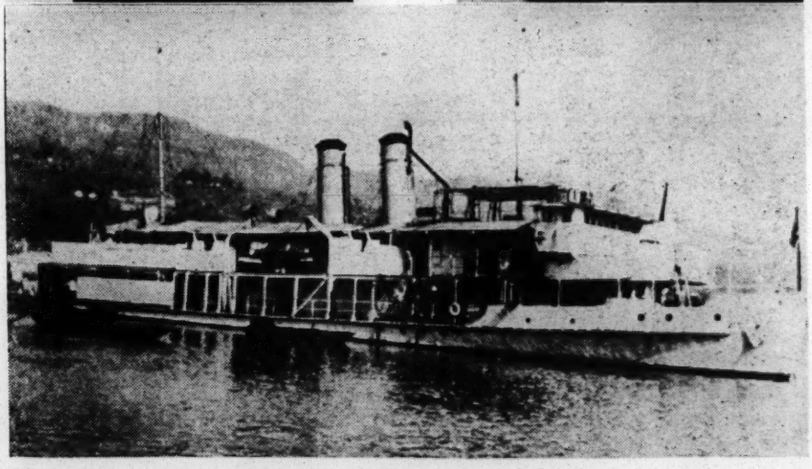
The wholesale training of a new force known as Wang Ching-wei's "Special Service Corps," in the western or "badlands" area of Shanghai has been discontinued, according to reports in the Chinese newspapers this week. The training was being done in the grounds of the former gambling house known as "Hollywood Gardens," which adjions Mr. Wang's fortified private residence on Yu Yuen Road. The reason for discontinuing the training was not stated, but charges were made that the recruits consisted entirely of "local rascals and 'bought-over' police constables and inspectors formerly employed in the International Settlement and French Concession. The number of men under-going training was not stated, but it was understood that the number dropped from the payroll was approximately 10,000. It was charged in other quarters, however, that the men were not discharged, but still are undergoing secret training, the ultimate purpose being to use the men in connection with the "occupation" of the foreign settlements at Shanghai.

VICTIMS OF JAPANESE BULLETS AND BOMBS

Grounded

Killed

Killed



USS Panay, Bombed and Sunk

Two American aviators have been shot down and killed by Japanese warplanes, another was shot down but managed to escape, although his passengers were killed, and one American gunboat was deliberately bombed and sunk with a loss of three lives—which constitute a not-to-be-forgotten part of the American record of losses suffered since the beginning of the Japanese invasion of China.

The first American aviator to be shot down and killed by apanese military aviators was Lieut. Robert Short, (center above) who was shot and killed while testing a military plane which had been sold to the Chinese National Government. Lieut. Short assembled the new plane, a Boeing pursuit, and after testing it, started for Nanking to deliver it to the Chinese authorities on behalf of United Aircraft. When he was passing over Soochow he was intercepted by three Japanese pursuit planes and three bombers and shot down. The incident occurred on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1932, during the Japanese invasion here, following the Manchurian occupation. The next case was that of Pilot H. L. Woods, (left above) who was flying the passenger plane Kweilin, of the China National Aviation Company, a Sino-American concern, from Hongkong to Chungking, on August 23, 1938. Japanese aviators, who apparently thought Sun Fo, head of the Chinese Legislative Yuan was aboard, "ganged" the heavily loaded passenger plane and forced it to land in a canal in the Canton delta. The Japanese machine-gunned the plane until it sank, killing all of the passengers, including two children. Pilot Woods managed to escape from the sinking plane uninjured and swam ashore.

The third and most recent case was that of Pilot W. C. "Foxie" Kent, also employed by China National Aviation Corporation. Kent was flying a Douglas passenger airliner, the Chungking, between Kunming and Chungking, when he was attacked and killed by Japanese military aviators near Kunming on Oct. 29. Only three, out of thirteen aboard the plane escaped the Japanese bullets. Among those killed were a woman and her infant child. The plane was plainly marked to indicate its civilian character, and according to information supplied to the American Embassy in Chungking was machine-gunned while on the ground. Mr. Kent, who attempted to make a forced landing to escape the Japanese plane, was killed by the first round of Japanese, bullets. The C.N.A.C. plane was attacked by five Japanese war planes. Kent's body was taken to Hongkong. He is survived by Mrs. Kent and their 3-year old son Peter.

The American river patrol boat, the USS Panay, was bombed and sunk by Japanese military aircraft—deliberately—upon the orders of Col. Kingoro Hashimoto of the Japanese Army, on Dec. 12, 1937, as the American ship was lying at anchor off Hohsien, Anhwei, about 50 miles up stream from Nanking. The Panay was carrying a number of Americans and other foreigns who resided in Nanking and had boarded the Panay to avoid incidents in connection with the Japanese occupation of Nanking. Three person aboard the Panay were killed, two of them being civilians, while fifteen were injured; one, a seaman, died later. The Japanese Government, fearing complications with the United States, repudiated the action of Col. Hashimoto, apologized for the incident and paid the U. S. Government for the Panay as well as an indemnity covering losses of passengers.

Kettler Memorial Arch To Be Rebuilt

The Japanese-controlled Peiping municipality has ordered the reconstruction of the Kettler Memorial Arch, which previously stood on one of the chief streets of the city. The old German Government forced China to build the monument, containing an abject apology, in memory of Baron Von Kettler, German Minister, who was killed in the Boxer Rebellion. The memorial was damaged by Allied troops during the Armistice Day celebration in Peiping in 1918, following which it was torn down and re-erected in Central Park as an Allied victory memorial. The Germans claimed it contained an insulting inscription, which now will be erased, according to Transocean report.

Japan Would Be Unable to Survive One Year of Pacific War Under Embargo Imposed by Britain and U.S.

BY JOHN AHLERS

DEVELOPMENTS have gone far enough to bring within the boundary of possibilities the discontinuation of Anglo-Saxon trade with Japan. The latter's persistence in her China adventure and southern drive may result in Washington's enforcement of a complete embargo on commercial dealings with Japan. The United States and the British Empire may join hands in such an embargo policy, and may place a ban on Japanese commerce within their whole spheres of power. Finally, open war may break out between Japan and the Anglo-Saxons who, in that case, would be quick to blockade Japanese trade with third countries, too. These events, of course, must affect the economic position of Japan.

There should be no illusion that Japanese economy would break down within a few months. Certainly, shortage of commodities in Japan proper would be felt immediately. New and far-reaching restrictions of civilian consumption in the Island Empire would have to be enforced at once. Several branches of Japan's industry would be swiftly thrown off balance. Yet the cessation of the bulk of Japan's foreign trade cannot be expected to paralyze at an early date vital sections of Japan's economy which supply the country's fighting forces. The reason is that Japan today is rather well stocked-up with foreign supplies indispensable to her fighting forces and war industries.

The Japanese military long ago took into consideration the danger of a Pacific war, and gradually accumulated considerable supplies to cope with at least the earlier phases of such an emergency. That the Japanese power plants, for lack of sufficient coal this fall again curtailed the distribution of electric current to industries; that gasolene rations for Tokyo taxicabs in recent weeks were further decreased; that building activities all over Japan suffered unprecedented delay from shortage of construction materials—all this does not mean that the Japanese Army and Navy has not substantial reserves in coal, mineral oils, iron and steel. In Japan proper, as well as in Manchuria, the military authorities have withheld from current consumption important reserves in most of the foreign materials which they would need in the event of an Anglo-Saxon embargo, or a general Pacific war.

Reserves Estimated

Exact figures on the magnitude of these reserves are not available, but foreign observers are in a position to calculate, from what is known of Japanese imports and production in recent years, their approximate extent. From these calculations it would appear that Japan has succeeded in gathering reserves of materials in question sufficient to permit the maintenance for a period of between nine and twelve months of her present production level in war industries, and of the present range of activities of her fighting forces.

Kenneth L. Austin, in the *New York Times* recently estimated Japan's iron and steel scrap reserves sufficient for about one year. In mineral oils, Japan's reserves would seem to be good for almost as long a period—possibly a little longer in fuel oil, and a little shorter in lubricants. In coal, her war reserves certainly amount to about half a year's import demand, if not more.

It would be only after exhaustion of these supplies, say, in about a year, that Japan's extraordinary dependence upon foreign trade would bring about a situation menacing Japan's economy with a breakdown. This means that if an open break between the Anglo-Saxon Powers and Japan ensued around New Year, the Island Empire would be able to carry on, at least in the field of military economy, until towards the end of next year before lack of foreign supplies made her plight desperate. It also means, however, that if Japan had joined hands with Germany in fighting the Allies in September last year, her reserves would have been exhausted before the present moment.

Dependence on Foreign Trade

Japan's great dependence on foreign trade, and specially on trade with the United States and the British Empire, has not been lessened by the past three and a half years of the Sino-Japanese war. On the contrary, it has increased, and particularly since the start of the European war 14 months ago. The supplies Japan manages to extract from China's occupied areas account for nothing much except coal and rice. Chinese coal now covers about half of Japan's import demand, and Chinese rice between 10 and 15 per cent of Japan's current import requirements. Just as for decades past, Japan continues to depend on foreign supplies for all or the bulk of the following: iron ore, iron and steel scrap; copper, tin, manganese, aluminum, tungsten, nickel, rubber, mineral oils, cotton, wool, wood pulp, hides, leather, jute, soda, and inorganic fertilizers. Almost all of these vital supplies she secures from either the United States and the Philippines or the British Empire.

The Japanese no longer advertize their commercial dependence on the Anglo-Saxons through the publication of trade statistics. Soon after the beginning of the China war, they discontinued the release of figures on imports of war materials, and late last year, they withdrew the publication of figures on their trade with European belligerents. Last April, they ceased to publish details of their commercial turnover with the individual foreign countries, giving trade figures merely for whole continents, and since September they have witheld even these figures. Yet from the trade statistics published by other countries on their dealings with Japan, information is available on the distribution of that country's foreign trade, geographically and according to commodities, and it is known for certain that Japan's dependence for supplies on the United States and the British Empire today is the same if not greater than last year.

Big Share in Trade

The two Anglo-Saxon powers together account for almost three-quarters of Japan's trade with countries outside the yen bloc. In Japanese imports, American and British Empire shares last year aggregated 75 per cent; and in Japan's non-yen bloc exports those shares totalled 70 per cent. From non-yen bloc countries, Japan last year imported, according to her own official figures, Yen 2,234,000,000 worth of goods, of which almost Yen 1,700,000,000 worth were American and British Empire commodities. Her imports from the United States, Hawaii and the Philippines were especially huge, aggregating Yen 1,052,000,000, or 47.7 per cent of all Japan imports from outside her sphere of power. This figure shows that a complete embargo on Japan trade by the United States alone would cut off Japan from half her foreign sources of supply. Japanese imports from the British Empire last year totalled some Yen 625,000,000 worth of goods, and an embargo on this trade would deprive her of another 28 per cent of her imports. At Panama, the Falkland Islands and Singapore, the American and British navies control routes over which Japan receives from non-Anglo-Saxon countries another 20 per cent of her foreign imports, so that in case of Pacific war Japan would see 95 per cent of her imports from non-yen bloc countries immediately disappear.

In the field of exports, Japan's dependence on the Anglo-Saxons is but slightly smaller. To non-yen bloc regions, Japan exported last year products valued at Yen 1,834,000,000, whereof over Yen 1,300,000,000 worth of goods went to the United States and the British Empire. The United States took Yen 675,100,000, or 37.5 per cent, an the British Empire Yen 625,000,000, or 35 per cent, of Japan's exports. It is obvious that an embargo declared against Japan by either power would mean a terrific blow to Nipponese trade and that a joint embargo enacted by both would reduce Japan's commodity sales abroad by almost 75 per cent. Almost all of the remainder of Japan's export shipments passes points firmly in the hands of the Anglo-American forces, so that a Pacific war would being to a sudden end practically the whole Japanese export trade outside the yen bloc.

Anglo-Saxons Would Suffer Least

If trade between the Anglo-Saxon powers and Japan were brought to a standstill, trade losses, of course, would be suffered on both sides. But Anglo-Saxons would suffer incomparably less than Japan. In the foreign trade of the United States and the British Empire, Japan accounts for but little more than five percent in imports as well as exports. The Anglo-Saxon countries, by discontinuing Japan trade, would experience but minor inconveniences; American women would have to cover their legs in materials other than real silk, and Britain's Asiatic possessions would have to look elsewhere for supplies of cheap manufactures. Further development of synthetic silk production in U.S.A., and of manufacturing industries in South Asia would solve these problems within a reasonable period. Japan is not exporting any commodity of vital importance to either the United States or the British Empire, and in particular not any product of premier importance to Anglo-Saxon defense. Japan, on the other hand, at a single blow would lose three-quarters of her genuine foreign trade, and would be cut off from supplies of numerous non-ferrous metals, metal-working machinery, lubricants, aviation gasolene, and textile fibers which she cannot obtain elsewhere. Japan has no possibility of mobilizing or producing such supplies or adequate substitutes in her Empire or occupied territories. She would immediately have to begin drawing on her reserve supplies with the danger ahead of economic starvation after their exhaustion.

It is this terrifying outlook for Japan that brings the problem of an Anglo-Saxon embargo on Japanese trade so close to the problem of open war between the powers concerned. Tokyo hardly would have any choice, if confronted with such an embargo, between backing down and coming to terms acceptable to Washington and London, or embarking upon open war. If Tokyo did not immediately do either, but allowed time to drag on under embargo circumstances, Japan's reserve supplies would rapidly decrease and confront her with the necessity of capitulating or fighting under circumstances becoming progressively more unfavorable the more her stocks neared exhaustion. This, the leading Japanese military seem to understand perfectly well, but Tokyo civilian politicians appear to face this outlook seriously for the first time, and to be abashed by the prospect. For while the samurai tradition might face war as another way of wholesale harakiri, the politicians realize that even the most glorious defeat would be still defeat, and bound to have disastrous consequences.

Hitched to German Star

From a trade and supply standpoint, Japan runs no fair chance of meeting an embargo by retaliating with open warfare. The one chance she would have to defeat the Anglo-Saxons would be to imitate Italy's example in France and to throw in her lot with Germany at a hypothetical moment when German victory within a few months over both Britain and the United States would appear practically assured. In that case, and in that case only, Japan might hope that her stocks would hold out for a short fighting period which might culminate in final victory and restore access to her customary main sources of supplies. But if Japan were prevented from lying in wait for such a chance, either by Germany forcing Tokyo's hands earlier, or Washington and London forcing a showdown, Japan's fighting prospects are definitely bad.

A Pacific war would endanger U.S. rubber and tin supplies from Southeast Asia, and British food and wool supplies from Australia. The United States and Britain might not be able to completely defend these supply routes. But Japan would be cut off from 95 percent of her non-yen bloc import and export markets, and a year's fight would eliminate her reserve stocks. Her shipping routes up to the entrances of Yokohama Bay and the Japan Inland Sea would be raided by the Anglo-Saxon navies; none of her mercantile vessels would be safe off the China coast. Her former foodstuff self-sufficiency, already gone so far as rice is concerned would be brought to an end in the field of fish, too. Japan is now catching every third salt-water fish caught anywhere in the world. She would be very lucky if she managed to catch every tenth fish in case of a Pacific war. If she embarked on any large-scale southern expedition, she would have to mobilize so large a tonnage of auxiliary shipping that her current mercantile shipping requirements would be unable to maintain her near-sea and domestic maritime transport. There are multiple other dangers with which a general Pacific war would menace Japan much more than the Anglo-Saxon powers. Considering these facts, it is impossible not to feel that the apparent equanimity with which Japan pretends to face a complete rupture with the Anglo-Saxon powers contains a strong element of common bluff.

Worst Black Plague Epidemic Since 1913 Hits Manchuria: USSR Orders Quarantine

The Manchukuo Minister of Health Protection convoked a special conference of medical experts on October 25 to discuss measures against spreading of a plague which has broken out in Northern Manchuria. From Dungan and Tungyao districts the epidemic extended to the districts in North-West of Hsinking, it was stated and 850 cases of plague had been reported.

The Minister of Health Protection of Japan was reported to be sending its experts to districts affected by the epidemic, and as about 7,000 people daily cross the straits between Fusan and Shimonoseki (from both sides) there was some fear that the disease might be imported to Japan. In connection with the impossibility of creating a quarantine station in Seishin, Antung and Himsan, passengers proceeding to Japan from Northern Manchuria henceforth were being examined in Hsingking.

This is the first epidemic of the plague reported over such a large area since 1913.

In order to prevent the import of plague from Manchuria to the USSR, the Soviet adopted the following decisions:

(1) To establish quarantine examination on the railway stations at Otpor, and Pogranichnaya, also at Vladivostok and Nikolayevsk-on-Amur ports, of all persons arriving from Manchuria and the ports of Rashin, Seishin and other places in Korea.

(2) To establish careful sanitary inspection of all freight and passenger steamers, trains and freights arriving at the above places.

(3) To oblige the Peoples' Commissariats of Health Protection and Home Affairs of the USSR, the Maritime and Kbabarovsk Territorial Executive Committees and the China Regional Executive Committee not to allow any exceptions in putting passengers under quarantine without special authorization of the Council of the Peoples' Commissars of the USSR for every case.

As a result of the disastrous epidemic of bubonic plague in Manchuria Harbin authorities declared October 28 to November 3 as "Rat Elimination Week."

Prizes of five cents a rat or mouse were given by authorities during the week.

Japanese Plant 25-Year Old Mines

These Japanese mines, bearing the markings of the 4th year of Taisho (1915) were fished up by the Chinese at an undisclosed point on the south China coast. These mines were laid in a locality where they could have easily been swept into a main sea route.

Russia Passes 23rd Anniversary Of Her Red Ordeal

BY WILBUR BURTON

A SCORE and three years ago last Thursday the Bolsheviks took over Russia in a revolution that was not only one of the major events of all time, but second to no other in this age in firing the imagination and enlisting the sympathy of men of humanitarian attitude throughout the world. For the first time in history, so it seemed, the plain people, the toilers, of a country had come to power to create a new and better social order, a Utopia of economic equality and production for use instead of profit. Even most socialists, who had opposed Bolshevik tactics, got on the Bolshevik bandwagon, albeit with some misgivings, when it went to town. Also, many fellow-travelers were won over by the attacks against, and lying propaganda about, the newly formed Soviet Union by people whose hate of it was obviously inspired and motivated in defense of the power and profits of social injustice and capitalistic exploitation.

A generally-so-skeptical reporter as Lincoln Steffens, who saw the first Soviet in action, was moved to write of it: "One could see that there was good will in men, plenty of it, and that, left to itself, its ideals and purposes were noble . . . Primitive untaught men are good." Here was repetition of an old fallacy, for men have long been lords of the earth and whatever good will is in them has ever been "left to itself"—unless one conceives of supernatural demons warping it! Actually, as Steffens himself once pointed out to a bishop, the "original sin" was not to be blamed on Adam or Eve or the Serpent,—but on the apple. And all we have today had its beginning in what "good, primitive, untaught men" wrought.

The Bolsheviks themselves were not dogmatic about the innate goodness of men, but at the heart of their philosophy was another equally tragi-comic fallacy: that the private ownership of property was the root of all social evil. In reality, there are many roots of social evil, among which will to power is basic while capitalism is incidental; and besides, as Havelock Ellis has put it, "the stream of life cannot be poured into an ideology."

The immediate, practical consequence of the revolution was the "dictatorship of the proletariat;" and this meant in effect a dictatorship over the proletariat—and everyone else—by the small Communist Party which was led by men like Lenin and Trotsky who not only were not of proletarian origin, but had never done a day's proletarian work in their lives. And it was this neo-Czarist development of dictatorship which was far more responsible than theoretical fallacies for the course of the revolution into barbaric devolution. The democratic revolution of more than a century before in Western Europe, which was virtually bloodless—the bloody part in France being really anti-democratic,—had also been based in large part upon a fallacy, that "all men are created equal," but under *democratic* government there was no limitation on—nor execution of—those who held a contrary concept.

"Ruler For An Ideal State"

Nevertheless, despite dictatorship and terror—which often hit hardest those who had supported the revolution,—the first few years gave promise of at least something infinitely better than the old, degenerate Czarist regime, and even superior to the muddled decadence of post-World War democracy. Certainly Lenin was personally one of the noblest figures of his time: "the nearest this world has come"—in Max Eastman's opinion—"to Plato's idea of the 'guardian,' the philosopher without self-interested ambition who should rule an ideal state." This Platonic mirage, unfortunately ignores the reality that no man rules alone, and that it is the system of government created rather than anyone's idealism which survives. However noble Lenin was, two of his colleagues were the ruthless Jacobin Trotsky and the equally ruthless Bonapartist Stalin, and the party dictatorship gave each, and others like them, the chance to turn it into totalitarian brutality.

Long before Lenin died, Trotsky suppressed the labor unions—something no capitalist government dared to do. Lenin opposed this step: "Our state," he said, "is not entirely a worker's state; we also have peasants. Then our state is bureaucratic. The labor unions must defend the workers against the state bureaucracy." But Trotsky had his way, and when the proletarian and peasant Kronstadt sailors protested about this, and the ever intensifying dictatorship generally, he had them massacred —including many who were taken prisoner. This was in March 1921, and although not all progressive value in the revolution was yet liquidated, it represented the beginning of the Russian devolution. Trotsky himself did not long remain in power to profit from it, but the Stalinism that followed—and still prevails—was simply the inevitable flowering of Trotskyism.

It is true that certain material development has been carried on. Unemployment has also been solved—with prison warden efficiency, but with many proletarians not living as well as prisoners in most American jails. Indeed, at this very time, on the twenty-third anniversary of the revolution, the standard of living in Russia for virtually all excepting Bolshevik bureaucrats is lower than that of the American unemployed on relief.

"Every Hope Dashed"

Meanwhile, Bolshevik tactics have been adopted by both the cynical Mussolini and the mystic Hitler for their black and brown regimes. Thus red, black and brown merge into one unspeakable hue of blood and blighted dreams and ideological putrescence, while Russian devolution in the past decade has dashed every hope promised and every promise flaunted on that November day when the Communist flag was raised above Petrograd.

On the one hand, Russian life has been reduced to the regimentation of a termite; and on the other, Stalin is the tacit ally of Hitler to destroy every vestige of man's humanitarian culture. Internally there has been more butchery to Russia than in Nazi Germany; externally, there has been more aggression than Mussolini has so far scored. In China, to be sure, it might be said that the U.S.S.R. is still on the side of the angels, but this has nothing to do with either communist ideals or ideology: it is simply in Russian imperial interests to aid China against Japan—or Japan against China, which may be next.

There is a selfish nationalism here that, in the world as it is, is not nectssarily to be condemned, but it should be clearly recognized at its substantial value. Right now, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. might candidly deal with each other to counter what both recognized as a common foe, or Moscow might deal with Tokyo at the expense of China and against America is the Pacific, perhaps in part on behalf of the Nazi Axis, but no principle other than selfish nationalism will be involved in so far as the Kremlin is concerned.

"All Things Relative"

All things being relative, the old Czarist regime appears in the retrospect of a quarter of a century to have been both humane and civilized—though in its day it was notorious for both its backwardness and its cruelty.

But there would have been no Bolshevik Party in 1917 if the Czars had treated their foes as Trotsky and Stalin subsequently treated theirs,—for virtually every Bolshevik leader, including Lenin, Stalin and Trotsky, were one or more times each under arrest. Further, the Czars were ruthless against only their avowed enemies, whereas the bulk of the victims of Trotsky at Kronstadt and of Stalin since have been those who made the revolution and risked their lives on its behalf. Trotsky, indeed, once called the Kronstadters "the pride and beauty of the revolution," but when they objected to his Jacobin terrorism he shot them down as "the gray mass with big pretensions;" while Stalin has killed virtually everyone he once called "comrade" in the leadership of the revolution.

More people had more creature comforts under Czar than commissar, and the culture of Czarist Russia was extraordinary high—while the culture of today is virtually nil.

Verily, no overturn in history ever before so overwhelmingly demonstrated the truth of wise old Montaigne: "Good doth not necessarily succeed evil; another, yea a worse evil may succeed it."

The French Example

Perhaps, to be sure, some long range good will evolve out of Bolshevik destruction; maybe even in part out of the so-called communist construction. It was only after more than eighty years of Jacobin terror, Bonapartist dictatorship and conquest, Bourbon interludes, and the comic opera of Napoleon III, that the values of the French Revolution were finally realized in the now crushed Third Republic; but the Russian Revolution, unlike the French, never included the greatest of all human ideals: the rights of men as individuals, legal liberty, quality and fraternity in political democracy. Instead, it was of, by and for a minority avowing themselves "communists" to establish a self-perpetuating dictatorship over the bodies, minds and spirits of all men. And even if their pretensions could be taken seriously, they were too narrowly digoted in viewpoint for human reform; in a moral of Rabelais, "if you desire to be good Pantagruelists, that is to say, to live in peace, joy, health, making yourselves always merry, never trust those men that always peep out at one hole."

The New Deal of U.S., insufficient as it may be, offers far more for human weal with far less danger to existing values than the Red ordeal of the U.S.S.R. For there is neither a royal road to learning nor a sanguinary short cut to Utopia.

Factories To Be Returned To Chinese Owners—In Three To Five Years

Factories constructed by the Kwangtung Provincial Government, prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, under the Kwangtung Economic and Reconstruction program, will be returned by their present Japanese operators to their "owners" within "three to five years," it was announced last week by Mr. Tang Ching-po, Nanking Political Vice-Minister of Industry and Commerce.

Tang made this announcement to representatives of the "owners," who by right of "succession" have now become the puppet Kwangtung Provincial Government, following his return to Nanking from Canton, where he conferred with the Japanese authorities under whom the mills and factories were commandeered and distributed among Japanese concessionaires, but he qualified the Japanese agreement with the condition that the plants would remain "provisionally" under their present managements for three to five years.

The "co-operative attitude" of the Japanese authorities towards Chinese property owners was further evidenced in Shanghai over the week-end, when it was announced that "several" factories which had been placed under the control of the Japanese military authorities were returned to their Chinese owners at Nanking on October 31. The move brought up to more than ten, the number of plants returned to their owners, it was asserted.

In accordance with the announcements issued last March six months ago, by General Toshizo Nishio, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China, and Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Seas Fleet, a committee was established to arrange the transfer of control.

At a meeting recently held in Shanghai the Japanese allegedly returned four Chinese factories in Shanghai and Wusih, which had been occupied by the military and managed by Japanese merchants during the hostilities in this part of the country, according to the Nanking—inspired organ, the *Central China Daily News*. This was done in keeping with an announcement made by Japanese military authorities many months ago that they would return occupied factories to the new Nanking regime which, in turn, "would turn them over to Chinese factory owners," declared the newspaper.

It is said that in order to complete the factory-returning arrangements, the Japanese military formed a special committee in Shanghai and began investigating and "assessing" "prices" of factories to be returned. Just why and how the factories were assessed, was not disclosed in the *Central China Daily News* which, however, declared that the Japanese had returned 19 Chinese factories in central China. At the factory-returning ceremony held in Shanghai on October 31 both Chinese and Japanese factory owners were present it was asserted, but unusual secrecy seems to have surrounded an event which offered outstanding possibilities for Nanking's propagandists. It was noteworthy that the report was carried by Nanking controlled newspapers and news-services alone.

Another Gambling-Opium Joint May Open in Frenchtown

A number of opium dealers connected with the so-called Shanghai Opium Merchants Union have made a deal with a group of opium merchants in Tapu, Swatow and other places within Japanese-occupied territory, with the object of opening a palatial gambling and opium smoking establishment either on Rue Auguste Boppe, a short street in the French Concession or in the vicinity of Rue Baron Gros and Ave. Dubail. According to the report the new establishment, if it is able to open, will be known as the "Sino-Japanese Drama Research Society. It will be the first resort of this character to open in the French Concession as a similar place located on Rue Courbet was unable to open due to opposition of the French police.

The report in one of the puppet newspapers listed nine opium dealers, who have Japanese protection, as being concerned in the enterprise. It was claimed that permission to open the house had been granted by Chow Wen-sui (Chow Yu-chang), head of the Finance Bureau of the Shanghai Special Municipality; Lu Ying, head of the local Chinese Police Bureau; and Sheng-Yu-an, who allegedly controls the opium traffic in the Shanghai area. The report stated the house was scheduled to open for business on Tuesday of this week but confirmation could not be obtained.

Although not mentioned in the foregoing report it also was stated in the Wang press that the Japanese and the Wang Ching-wei regime were planning to take over "by force if necessary," the Second Special District Court, which it was alleged still maintains connections with the Chinese Government. It was alleged that the Wang group was primarily concerned with two elements in the French Concession—gambling and the narcotic trade and the Second Special District Court.

The newspaper, *Chinese-American Daily News*, published a report in its issue of Oct. 23 stating that a large quantity of opium, said to weigh 128 liang (ounces) belonging to the gambling and opium den at 82 Yates Road, International Settlement, had been seized by the police. The opium allegedly was being conveyed to the Jui Kong Opium Company at 227 Shantung Road, when intercepted. The report alleged that the car carrying the drug was occupied by three men who are connected with the house, named Tsao Mu-sun, Chen Yang-yuan and Liu Min-sun. They were said to have been fined $1,000 each and sentenced to 2½ years in jail. The opium was confiscated.

This report was the first information to be published regarding the opening of the resort on Yates Road. The Settlement police placed a cordon about the place and prevented visitors from entering for a considerable period.

Indian Nationalist Leader Arrested; Chinese Anxious

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the most influential Indian leader outside of Mahatma Gandhi, was arrested last Friday at the Cheoki station, 15 miles from Allahbad, under the Defense Act according to reports reaching Shanghai on November 1.

Earnest hopes of an early release of the Indian leader Jawaharlal, who was arrested making anti-war speeches in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's individual civil disobedience campaign, were expressed in a leading article of the *Hsin Hua Jih Pao*, official organ of the Chinese Communist Party according to a Reuter message from Chungking.

Meanwhile, several leaders of the party—Messrs. Mao Tse-tung, Chu Teh, Chow En-lai, Chen Shao-yu, Ching Pang-hsien and Yieh Chienying—yesterday cabled Pandit Nehru, expressing sympathy and hope of his early release.

The Communist daily describes Pandit Nehru as a great friend of China and recalls his visit to Chungking last autumn, as well as as his speeches and articles in India, urging assistance to China and favoring a boycott against Japanese goods.

After accusing Britain of "deliberately fomenting friction between Hindus and Moslems, thereby delaying Indian freedom," the paper expresses confidence in the ultimate success of the Indian people's movement for "complete freedom and independence."

Yunnan Declared Driven Closer To Chungking By Japanese Bomb Destruction Wreaked On Kunming

CONTRIBUTED

Describing them as "fifth column" rumors, leading Chinese in Kunming last week hotly denied reports to the effect that the Japanese "voluntary withdrawal" from Nanning and other Kwangsi areas was part of an astute political game being inaugurated by the Japanese military with the Yunnan Provincial authorities. Observing that the reports had emanated from Japanese sources or Japanese inspired sources, they pointed out that this was the second excuse offered to cover the Japanese "voluntary withdrawal," which previously was explained as having been carried out on the grounds that with facilities granted them in Indo-China, the presence of Japanese troops was no longer necessary in Kwangsi.

Bombs released by the Japanese on Kunming on September 30 and October 7, they declared, were not the only things that exploded. Also exploded was the myth that Japanese intrigue could ever succeed in estranging Yunnan and the National Government.

For a week preceding September 30, the Japanese broadcasting station in Canton kept sending special programs to Kunming offering last-minute "advice" to the local authorities. It went so far as to warn Governor Lung Yun that unless "Yunnan realizes its mistakes," the Japanese air force would "burn Kunming with tons of incendiaries."

Obviously forced to abandon any hope of undermining Governor Lung Yun's loyalty to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the Japanese sent a squadron of 45 planes to attack Kunming on September 30. Some took off from a base in Kwangsi while others were believed to have come from Indo-China, to unload their explosives on the business section and the area around the Kunming terminus of the railway.

Kunming Previously Spared

Previously Kunming had been spared by the Japanese air force. Various "theories" arose as a result. One credited Kunming with the best natural defense in entire China, as the city was said to be protected by its great altitude, the numerous air pockets which are dangerous to flying, and the thick cloud banks almost always hiding the city from aerial visitors. Others speculated on Yunnan's so-called "political air defense," meaning that the Japanese still hoped to enlist Governor Lung.

Since the Chinese destruction of the railway bridge and tunnel at Hokow on September 10 and the subsequent removal of railways started two days afterwards, Yunnan has been cut off from communications with Indo-China. At first, there was considerable criticism, because the French authorities had just agreed to the resumption of commercial traffic on the railway from Haiphong. Particularly upset were merchants who had goods in Haiphong godowns.

The destruction of the railway, previously decided upon by the highest Chinese authorities in Chungking, was left to the Generalissimo's provisional headquarters in Kunming for execution. The subsequent penetration of Japanese troops into Indo-China proved the soundness of the decision and of Governor Lung's action on September 10. Any discontent entertained in business circles soon died out.

Concentrated On City

The two raids had one thing in common. On both occasions the Japanese planes concentrated on the city itself. Probably the Japanese still believed they could drive terror into the people's hearts by bombing and widespread destruction. Their failure in Chungking, which they have subjected to more than 40 raids since April, should have served as a deterrent.

The day before the first attack, Governor Lung warned the people of impending aerial danger, adding that Kunming residents must immediately thin out into the country. After the September 30 raid which made the warning more urgent, a large section of the inhabitants voluntary moved outside the city.

Air defense, both of the positive and negative kind, has been strengthened. The 33 enemy craft which visited the city early in October received a "hot" welcome from Chinese ground gun batteries as well as from Chinese fighters. Immediately after the raid, Governor Lung inspected the bombed areas. He also sent the mayor to call on the air force and thank it for its admirable performance.

Schools May March

As the provincial capital tightened its belt militarily, economically and politically, local education authorities began to make provisional preparations for whatever might come. Maps were scrutinized in search of possible sites for their schools and universities should it become necessary once again to evacuate their 10,000 students to safety.

Two places were suggested as suitable new homes for the Southwest Associated University in Kunming. Sichang in Sikang Province has been favorably considered because of its distance from all possible fronts and the rich field it offers for economic, social and scientific studies. The university has already dispatched three representatives to study the feasibility of moving its 3,500 students, 900 faculty and staff members and 40,000 tons of property and equipment.

As an alternative, the school might move to Szechwan where better accomodation is available and comparatively fewer transportation difficulties are involved. For the present semester, however, the university has decided to carry on in Kunming, although an order has been given to new students from other parts of China not to go to Yunnan until further notice.

May Go To Chungking

The National Tungchi University, with colleges of medicine, engineering and science, a senior middle school and a senior vocational training school, may be moved to Chungking. Chungking's "university row" may also be increased by the Shanghai Medical College, formerly in Shanghai and now in Kunming.

Among other Yunnan schools on the evacuation list are the Chungcheng Medical College and the National Yunnan University. The former may find a new home in Chenning in western Kweichow, while the latter has decided to move to Chaotung, the birthplace of Governor Lung Yin in northeastern Yunnan.

The National Sun Yat-sen University, formerly in Canton, has returned from Chengkiang, south of Kunming, to Lihsien in northern Kwangtung near the Hunan border. The Hwa Chung University from Wuchang, the only missionary institution in Yunnan, will carry on in Tali because of the comparative safety of this town located in the western part of the province.

Bomb-Dodging Difficult

During the first two Japanese raids, it was discovered that dodging bombs in Kunming was much more difficult than in Chungking, as the former's air defense measures were less adequate than the capital's. Kunming, also, had but few dugouts, when the alarm was sounded, residents had to scatter themselves in the open fields in the suburbs, returning to the city only after the "all-clear." On the occasion of the re-opening of the Yunnan-Burma highway, for instance, they had a seven-hour picnic on the hills, while Japanese bombers dropped their missiles on the mining district of Kochiu and reconnoitered over the international highway.

Among the institutions damaged by the Japanese attacks so far were the universities, as anticipated. In the October 13 raid, 27 Japanese bombers, escorted by eight pursuits raided the northwestern part of Kunming, known as the "university district." They bombed the new campus of the Southwest Associated University, a composite of Tsinghua, Peking and Nankai universities originally located at Peiping. The newly constructed men's dormitory of the institution, which accommodates 2,000 students, was completetly demolished. Its old campus inside the city was subjected to heavy bombing; its college of education and women's dormitory were also affected. The downtown office of Tsinghua University was razed to the ground.

Yunnan University, which has the most beautiful campus among the universities in Kunming, as well as its College of Medicine, was also affected. Fortunately no student was killed during the bombing.

Public Pays For Gang Victory In Concession

First direct effect on the Shanghai public of the capitulation a fortnight ago of the Compagnie Francaise Tramways at d'Eclairage Electriques to Nanking-backed terrorists who compelled the month-long traffic tie-up in Frenchtown during October, was made public last Monday.

"Owing to increased operation costs," it was announced by the French Utility company, a temporary surcharge would be made on all rates, in place of the previous surcharge of 60 per cent on power and light, while a surcharge of 30 per cent would replace the previous 10 per cent surcharge on water, effective from November 6.

Increased fares would also be charged on trams, trolley-buses and motor-buses, the company announced, stating that new fare tables would be posted in the company's vehicles.

Main contributing factor in "increased operating costs" was the flat wage increase forced on the company by the organizers of the strike last month. It will be recalled that after weeks of attempts to meet the strikers on a compromise basis, the Frenchtown company finally was compelled to admit defeat and give way on all points to demands by the strike organizers, including recognition of the new union, whose representatives had used armed force to prevent Chinese employees returning to their work when the strike was first called.

Japan Continues Curb on Foreign Interests in China Despite U.S. Non—Appeasement Policy

Behind the polished mask of Japanese diplomacy on the one hand and the vociferations of the Japanese press on the other, anent the Anglo-U. S. non-appeasement policy in the Far East, there has been a recrudescence of anti-foreignism not only in Japan but in the Japanese occupied areas in China.

The new program of anti-foreignism was inaugurated three weeks ago with the "rationalization" of religion in Japan, as a result of which hundreds of British and American missionaries were compelled to abandon their stations.

This was the first example of official approval of anti-foreignism since the Anglo-U.S. agreement on Far East policy became known. Another example of official acknowledgement of the anti-foreign policy of Prince Konoye's cabinet was the abrogation two weeks ago of the Fur-Seal Convention of 1911.

These two questions apart, however, the Japanese Army, whether with the approval of Tokyo or not, has engaged itself in what appears to be a deliberate anti-foreign campaign. It is typical of the Japanese military scheme of things that this campaign shows no sign of being a planned program; each and every one of a score of incidents has in itself been an isolated affair—nothing to do with Tokyo, on the face of it. Yet in their sum total the anti-foreign incidens in the foreign occupied areas of China in the last two weeks give every appearance of being a graver menace to western rights and interests than ever previously.

Coastal Vessel Held

An incident in point was the seizure and later release of several coastal vessels flying third-power flags. These vessels were sailing the China seas on their legitimate courses when they were seized by Japanese, detained, their cargoes examined, and finally on payment of a "fine," released.

It was reported in Tha China Press of November 4 that a payment of a $10,000 "fine" was made by thhe Chinese charterers of four German, Italian and Portuguese river vessels prior to their release by the Japanese authorities, while the vessels were also relieved of $2,000000 worth of silk and cotton.

Reason for the original confiscation and for the "fine," was not ascertained on Wednesday, as officials involved in the Japanese action were non-committal on the issue. According to one source, the payment of the $10,000 was made through the Customs, but no confirmation of this could be obtatined. The cargoes, it was believed, may be returned by the Japanese military should a satisfactory explanation be offered by the owners.

Japanese authorities, meanwhile, continued to detain the Greek freighter Coulouras Xenos at the Kiutan lightship, it was reported. Mr. E. P. Yannoulatos, Greek Consul here, stated he hoped tiations with the Japanese authorities would result in the vessel being freed before this morning.

The Coulouras Xenos, 8,3000-ton vessel, was reported to have been stopped by Japanese naval vessels Saturday evening following her departure from here that morning.

The vessels concerned are the Sandro Sandro Sandrini and Lipari (Italian), Romolo (Portuguese) and the Heini (German). The latter was involved to a greater extent as she was carrying 200 piculs of best grade silk valued at approximately $1.600,000 from coast ports. The amount is computed at $8,000 a picul, which is a conservative estimate, and the cargo was destined for Chinese and foreign interests here.

The other vessels it was learned, were only carrying cotton goods valued at nearly $500,000. The four vessels, it was stated, made port on November 1, but before they docked alongside their wharves, off the Settlement Bund, were instructed to shift to the Fish Market pontoon, on the French Bund boundary near Nantao. Japanese launches came alongside it was stated, and after inspecting the cargoes, proceeded with their unloading.

Lates two other coasters, flying the German and Portuguese flags respectively namely the ss. Haikong (German) and the Liping (Portuguese) anchored off Woosung and quietly berthed at the lower end of the Bund pontoons in the Settlement and unloaded their cargoes.

Many Steamers Released

It was learned on October 31 that a number of foreign vessels which have been detained by the Japanese naval authorities ave been released. Many of the coasters were detained owing to the inability of the foreign owners to satisfy the Japanese authorities of their ownership, according to a Japanese report.

Shipping circles on October 31 stated that five Portuguese boats or vessels flying the Portuguese flag playing the coastal trade had been sold to Japanese interests.

A year ago the Japanese authorities detained a number of small coasters when it was thought that the foreign ownership was purely nominal. It was alleged that some of the vessels were transferred by their Chinese owners to foreigners enjoying extrality rights.

Ask Pearl River Opening

According to reports reaching Hongkong this week Chinese puppet officials in Canton were in favor of reopening the Pearl River for commercial traffic, because they have relatives in Hongkong and Macao and wish to do some business by calling off the quarantine of Canton.

The Japanese army and navy are considering the matter. Lieut.-Gen. Jun Ushirogu, the new Commander-in-Chief of Japaneset rooops in South China, will make a final decision upon his arrival in Canton after consulting with the new navy chief. The closing of the southern city is officially attributed to the spread of cholera epidemics in Hongkong and Macao, whose immigrants may affect Canton.

The claim that Canton was entirely free from cholera was refuted by a Japanese Consular report received saying that at least three cases were noted. One of the victims was an employee in the Canton municipal government. Once cholera was noted, some spread was inevitable. On the other hand, the epidemics in Hongkong and Macao are definitely subsiding.

Travellers from Canton state that the Japanese army and navy no longer depend on the outports as a means of trade. The Chinese population in that city, it is said, consists almost entirely of poor people, about 100 of whom died every day of starvation. The Fang Pien Hospital buries about 40 corpses a day and the patients go there not to get well but just to have a decent burial. The death toll is due to the high cost of rice.

Tientsin Restrictions

A long **Reuter** dispatch from Tientsin last week rounded up the situation in that city in regard to the position of Americans and other foreigners attempting to squeeze out a living through the increasing oapanese restrictions.

Factors contributing to new tribulations in North China's main port are the newly announced regulations governing transportation and examination to secure permits for importing merchandise from abroad including Shanghai, restrictions on North China livestock, and transfer of the telephone administration to the Mayor of Greater Tientsin. There is a variety of lesser issues clouding the picture.

Tientsin is confronted with a major problem now that the regulations governing the transportation and examination of raw materials for light industry are being introduced.

At present the situation is still not clarified, but it is generally believed a complete shut-out of the local fur export trade will result, with the consequences that some 500 foreign fur merchants, their employees and families might be migrating to Shanghai.

In the meantime, it is understood the local Fur Exporters and Importers Association is running in circles. Perhaps the extent of the entire issue can better be appreciated when it is recalled tha tthe fur export trade has been

(Continued on page 347)

TISSOT WATCHES PASS MOST SEVERE TESTS

Excerpts of a Letter from Blackburn Aircraft Ltd.

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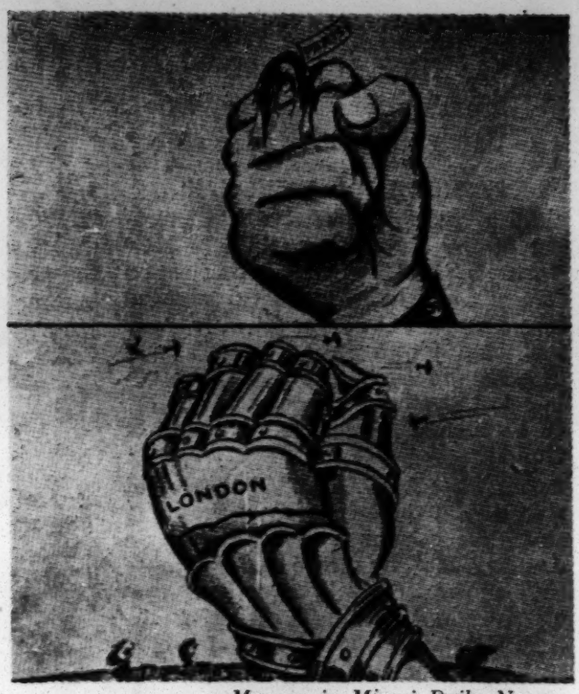
Tale of Two Cities

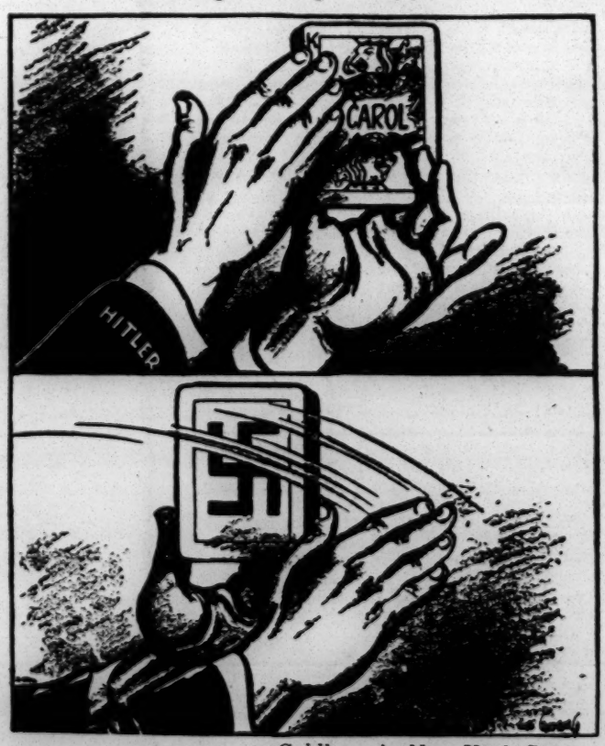


Mergen in Miami Daily News

Trade Winds — New Style

York in Louisville Times

Making a King Disappear



Goldberg in New York Sun

Barrier Reinforced

Mahon in Philadelphia Bulletin

COL. J.W. HORNBY TO LEAVE SHANGHAI

It was officially announced last Monday that Col. J. W. Hornby will leave Shanghai some time in the spring when he completes his period of secondment with the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. Col. Hornby came to this city in December, 1937, and took up the appointment of S.V.C. Commandant upon the departure

Colonel J. W. Hornby, M.C., Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, who is leaving Shanghai next spring after three years service. He will be succeeded by Major G. H. Mann, Staff Officer of the Corps.

of Col. F. R. W. Graham. In addition to his work with the S.V.C., Col. Hornby is associated with the British Boy Scouts Association, of which he is vice-president.

Being an expert horseman, the **North China Daily News** reported in commenting on the announcement, Col. Hornby soon took up a prominent part in the Shanghai Polo Club activities, playing on the "Mixed Grill" team in Army tournaments for several seasons.

It is not known as yet where Col. Hornby will go from Shanghai, but it has been learned that his first stop will be in Hongkong where he will await further orders as to his destination.

Major Mann to Succeed

Meanwhile, Col. Hornby's place in the S.V.C. will be taken over by Maj. G. H. Mann, M. C., at present Staff Officer of the Internment Camp in Kiaochow Road, states an official communique of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

It will be remembered that Maj. Mann, who is an experienced Volunteer Corps Officer, was transferred on February 1 of this year to the Headquarters' Staff of the Corps from the engineering staff of the Public Works Department. This was done on departure of Majors C. J. Corbin and W. M. Graham, who left the city to join their Regiments.

Maj. Mann joined the Shanghai Volunteer Corps in 1923 when he enlisted in "A" Company. He was commissioned in 1925 and commanded the company from April 1929 to December 1930, when he resigned. He rejoined "A" Company as a private in 1931 and was re-commissioned the next year and transferred to Group Headquarters' Staff.

In 1935, he was promoted major and appointed 2nd-in-Command of "A" Battalion. During Maj. E. S. Barraclough's absence from Shanghai in 1938, he commanded the battalion. In November 1939, he went on to "B" Reserve of Officers and remained there until seconded from the Public Health Department to the S.V.C. Staff in February of this year.

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Japanese Diplomatic Reshuffle Continues As Additional Restrictions Are Imposed

From all parts of Asia and those countries directly interested in Asiatic affairs last week rolled a steady stream of Japanese diplomats of various degrees, homeward bound to hear before they were returned or sent to other posts, a first hand interpretation of Premier Prince Konoye's version of the new Japanese Governmental structure. As the diplomatic officials made their way to Tokyo, out of the Japanese capital was announced almost daily new and more severe restrictions in the lives of Japanese civilians, imposed by the Konoye Cabinet to make war ends meet.

A warning to Japanese nationals was again sounded in Tokyo on Monday forecasting that all may expect another hard winter and that the government was "doing its best to make the people as comfortable as possible" during the next few months.

As nearly every ocean liner to the Far East last week brought another envoy back to Japan, Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka declared at the opening session of the Overseas Japanese Congress on November 4, that Japanese in foreign countries must be "prepared to face trials arising from the present international friction. In these days when the world is undergoing a violent change friction is bound to spring up, causing unbearable conditions," he said.

A powerful nation gave rise to a strong national policy which in turn made it possible to achieve a vigorous national development, Mr. Matsuoka asserted, paying tribute to Japanese pioner settlers for their tenacious efforts "under disadvantageous and often unfair conditions in the face of stubborn opposition."

On November 2, well-informed Japanese circles in Washington understood that there might be some delay in filling the Japanese ambassadorship to Washington. Foreign Minister Matsuoka was reported to be having much difficulty finding a well-qualified personality who would be willing to accept the appointment, the news dispatch from America said.

U. S. Post Vacant

According to reports received in the United States capital, several prominent Japanese diplomats approached on the subject regarded the post as decidedly unattractive in the existing circumstances.

Headed by three Japanese envoys from South America, a large number of other Japanese Government respresentatives continued to parade back to Tokyo this week.

Arriving by the O.S.K. liner Hokoku on November 2, were Mr. Kazue Kuwashima, retiring Ambassador to Rio de Janeiro; Mr. Masamoto Kitada, minister from Peru and Mr. Iwataro Uchiyama, former minister to Buenos Aires.

Mr. Minori Ishikawa, Japanese Consul at Tsingtao has been named new Consul-General at Amoy...Mr. Tsume Matsudaira, Minister of the Imperial Household, will resign his post after the close of celebrations for the 26th centennial of the founding of the Japanese Empire on November 11, it was reported in Tokyo on November 5. Lieut.-General Osamu Tsukada, who distinguished himself on border service, arrived at Shimonoseki from Manchukuo on November 4. Mr. Shigenori Togo, former Japanese ambassador to Moscow, returned to Japan on November 30.

Restrictions Increased

As thousands crowded into the public dance halls in Tokyo on the night of November 31, the last night amusement centers were permitted to operate, it was announced that one of the recent restrictions clamped on the people by the Japanese Government would be lifted.

A ban on the sale of luxury goods was lifted for sixty stores in Bentendori, Yokohama—but sales of luxury goods may be made to foreign tourists only, authorities announced. In view of the limited foreign tourist trade in Japan, observers saw little gain for the Japanese people through the order.

Remembering their bitter experience last winter, residents in Tokyo closely followed the "advice" of the Government in cutting to a minumum the amount of electricity needed to run a household. Together with the closure of factories one day a week to conserve power, Tokyo on the first day of restriction of electricity consumption in Japan showed a saving of approximately 100,000 kilowatts.

To cheer depressed Japanese people up the Metropolitan Police Board decided on October 31 to remove the ban on theaters for one month.

District Plane Purchase Drive Starts In China

The district of Hsianghsiang, in Southern Hunan, has begun a campaign to raise funds to purchase an airplane for the China Air Force, it was announced in Chungking on October 30.

The plane will be named after the district. Officials expressed hope that other districts in China would follow the example of the Hsianghsiang people and raise funds for planes in their districts.

Air Disaster Victims Posthumously Honored

Five French and one Japanese, victims of an air disaster on July 7 when an Air-France airliner was shot down by Japanese war planes, were honored by Emperor Hirohito, on October 31.

The Frenchmen were awarded various classes of the Order of the Rising Sun, while the lone Japanese Army officer who died in the crash was made an Officer of the French Legion of Honor.

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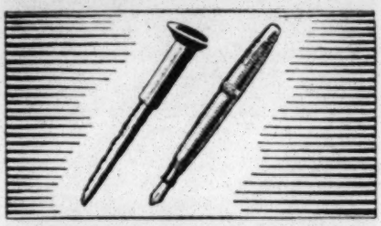

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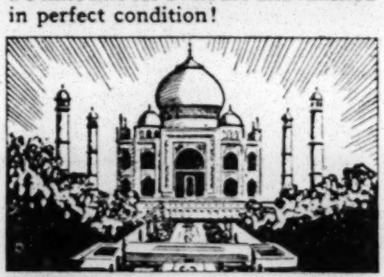

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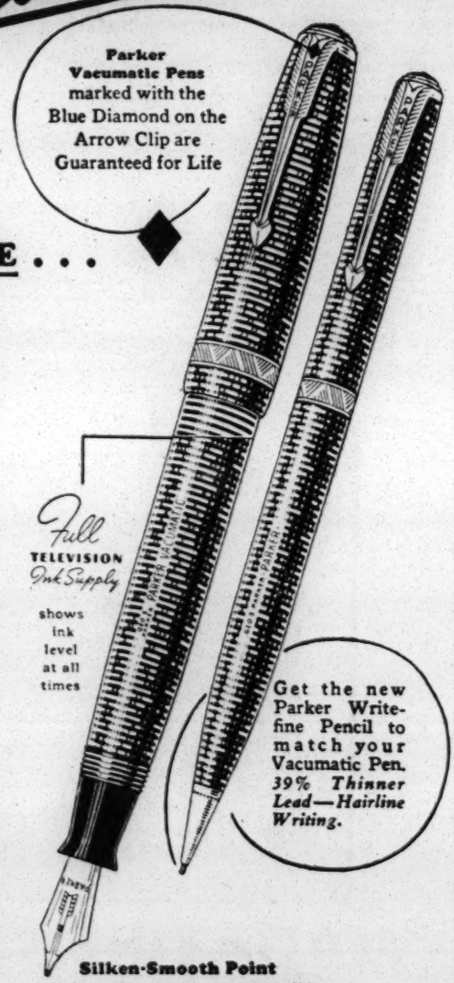
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71-60

Kwangsi Swept Clear Of Japanese, Beleaguered Chekiang Cities Relieved By Chinese Advance

Kwangsi was swept clear of Japanese troops as the Chinese force drove swiftly southwards on the heels of the Japanese rearguard last week, the last Nippon stronghold, Pinghsiang, falling with a minimum of resistance. In Chekiang, too, the Japanese were compelled to flee from hard-won positions when their attenuated communication lines threatened to collapse under the persistent battering of the Provincial troops' perfected guerilla system, Shaoshing being relieved by a frontal attack after but two days of enemy occupation.

The Japanese announced a "voluntary withdrawal from Ichang, and reports reaching London declared that a meeting of Japanese high commanders in Amoy decided to withdraw Japanese troops from Swatow, Chaochow, at the south-eastern coast of Kwangtung Province, and a number of other strategic ports in South China, although further confirmation of the report is still awaited.

Following up their advantages in the recapture of Nanning, the right flank of the Chinese troops closely pursued withdrawing Japanese forces and on October 31 succeeded in the re-occupation of Pinghsiang, 40 miles south of Lungchow and the only town in Kwangsi in which Japanese troops had held off constant Chinese attacks. The Japanese were reported to have retreated towards Chennankwan which, according to latest Chinese field despatches, has to latest Chinese field by a column of Chinese troops. Severe street fighting within the city was said raging on Tuesday with the major Japanese forces retreating toward French Indo-China.

Another column of the Chinese forces, after occuping Nanning launched a heavy assault against the Japanese troops retreating south-eastward to Kwangtung-Kwangsi border, successively recapturing Tatang, in South Kwangsi province, and Hsiaotung, situated on the Nanning-Yamchow highway in Kwangtung Fighting was reported on Tuesday to be raging on the suburbs of Yamchow, a port at the coast of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border.

Weichow Abandoned

Large Japanese forces stationed in Fongshing, south of Yamchow, and Weichow Island, a naval base opposite Pakhoi, were also reported to have withdrawn on October 31 and November 3 respectively, both places now being cleared of Japanese troops.

Refuting strenuous Japanese claims of "voluntary withdrawls," the Chinese military spokesman in Chungking said on Friday last that the Japanese were driven out of Nanning by intensive pressure, attributing the recent successes in Kwangsi to effective guerilla tactics and the Chinese economic boy cott in the Japanese occupied areas. The Chinese military authorities, it was further learned, last week decided to launch a general offensive in Kwangtung province, where 200,000 Chinese troops, equipped with new heavy fighting weapons had been concentrated. General Li Chi-sen of the Generalissimo's Provisional Headquarters in the Southwest was declared directing military operations in person.

Launching a mopping-up campaign against Japanese remants following the recapture of Shaoshing, Chinese forces claimed to have killed over 2,400 Japanese soldiers within the Shaoshing sector. Chinese advancing west were reported to have occupied Lichushih and Kokiao, strategic points between Siaoshan and Shaoshing. Other Chinese troops operating north-west of Shaoshing were also reported by the **National Herald** to have captured Yuancheh and Chienchingtseng, liquidating the Japanese remnants at Anchong.

Linpu, strategic junction between Chuki and Siaoshan was again captured by the advancing Chinese. Chinese troops of these areas launched an intensive thrust against Siaoshan, the only foothold in east Chekiang obtained by the Japanese as a result of military operations many months ago, surrounding the city completely. It was expected that the city would be taken by the Chinese soon.

Wake of Wrath

According to reports emenating form towns and cities recently evacuated by the Japanese troops, civilian and property casualties were terribly heavy. The retreating Japanese from Shaoshaing were known to have burnt large sectors of the business district, damaging premises of the local government and a number of telegraph, police, newspaper offices and several bank buildings. Following 11 months of Japanese occupation, most of the Kwangsi's towns, especially Nanning, have also suffered heavy damage. Rehabilitation measures were reported to have been launched already among these damaged districts. General Chang Fah-kwei and Mr. Huang Hsu-chu, Governor of Kwangsi Province were known to be en route

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to south Kwangsi, bringing with them a $1,000,000 relief fund earmarked for rural reconstruction. With the recapture of Shaoshing, the various official organs have moved back to the city to resume their functions, according to a late report from Shaoshing. The telephone service has also been restored.

Local Chinese press reports last week gave prominence to theh new military situation in the Sino-Japanese war, as evidenced by their critical enditorials. Commenting on the Sino-Japanese military situatiton, the influential **Shun Pao** said that the Chinese recapture of Shaoshing, important city in Eastern Chekiang, and Nanning, former provincial capital of Kwangsi, showed that the Japanese invaders had become so weakened by Chinese resistance in the past three years that they were no longer able to hold the strategic cities under their occupation. The success of the Chinese counter-offensive, especially in south Kwangsi, was an important blow to Japan's Southward Expansion.

Military Reversal Seen

Pointing out that the Nanning sector was of strategic value to Japan's Southward Expansion, the paper further observed that the Japanese claim of a voluntary withdrawal of Japanese forces from Nanning was merely a diplomatic effort to conceal Japan's military reverse. Now that the Chinese have recaptured Nanning, the paper adds, the Japanese meance to Yunnan is considerably reduced. At the same time, the Chinese are in a position to attack the rear of the Japanese in Indo-China.

In analyzing the problem as to whether the Japanese military operations in the future will be directed against Yunnan or South Sea Islands, an editorial in the **Chinese-American Daily News** stated that Japan had no strength either to attack Yunnan or to attack South Sea Islands in view of the exhaustion of her army as a result of her three years fighting in China. Making a further analysis, the paper went on to say that China's military strength had been greatly increased and the general offensive would be launched soon. In these circumstances, there would be no chance for the Japanese to push forward into Chinese territory. As the United States was determined to preserve the status quo in South Pacific, it was not expected that Japan would have any chance to push southward. In closing, the paper believed that the best strategy for Japan was not only the withdrawal voluntarily of Japanese troops from Nanning but the voluntary withdrawal of all Japanese troops from China.

Confirmation in Chungking of reports to the effect that Japanese troops are retreating from Ichang, strategic city on the northern bank of the Yangtse in West Hupeh dominates all war news emenating from the war zone of central China. After setting fire to a number of big buildings, the Japanese troops on October 31 were said to have continued their withdrawal from the city which was occupied by them during spring of this year following their failure in the offensive in North Hupeh. Ever since spring, Ichang was used as Japanese air base for the continued aerial bombardment of Chungking and other cities in Szechwan Province.

According to a **Cheng Yien Pao** report from Chungking, Japanese troops at Yoang at the border of Hunan and Hupeh, in Central China, also stated an "evacuation" movement on November 1. The withdrawing troops were said to have gone to Hankow by train, thus making it appear that Yochow will soon be recaptured by the Chinese.

Hankow Rumors

Communications circles on November 2 received unconfirmed reports of fires in the Hankow headquarters of the Central China Japan Army. The Japanese troops, destroyed their own airfield at Hsiaokan on the Peiping-Hankow railway, a few kilometers north of Hankow, it was asserted. Meanwhile, Chinese troops operating it was asserted. Meanwhile, Chinese troops operating in North Hupeh were reported to have been very active in the past few days. Military reports received in Fangchen stated that the Japanese suffered heavy casualties at Sinyangkwan and Wusenkwan, important passes on the Hupeh-Honan border.

Military engagements in Shansi were highlighted by recent Chinese successes in Kwangsi and Eastern Chekiang. Reports from Taiyuan, however, claimed Japanese to have started operations in a mopping-up campaign against large numbers of communist troops stationed in the surrounding area of Miyuchen, 100 kilometers north of Taiyuan.

Japanese air activities over Free China slowed down last week, with the exception of Nanning which was bombed by the Japanese aircraft which have been ranging over a wide area in Kwangsi over since the Japanese "voluntary withdrawal." Japanese planes attacked Nanning on November 1 and were reported to be concentrating their fire on the waterworks and a power plant which they had left intact when they withdraw from the city. No damage was reported, however. The same city was again visited by Japanese planes on November 3.

Seeking to strengthen the Chinese air defence, the Szechuan Branch of the Aviation Promotion Association was reported to be raising a fund through public contributions for the purchase of 100 airplanes for presentation to the Government. It was learned that contributions would be received by the various banks and newspapers in Szechwan for transmission to the National Government.

Japanese In Shanghai Total 74,779 In October

Japanese residents in areas under the Shanghai Japanese Defense Corps totalled 74,779 as of October 30, a communique issued by the Shanghai Rehabilitation Section of the Japanese Resident Naval Officer's office disclosed last week. Chinese who have returned to their domiciles in these areas to date number 504,483, the **Tairiku Shimpo** reported.

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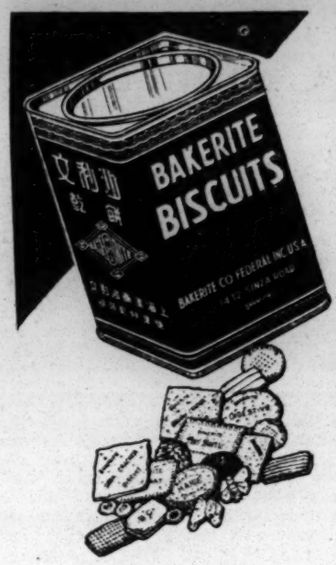

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Japanese Army Officer Assassinated As Crime Wave Continues To Sweep Through Occupied Areas

The fifth Japanese military victim of the crime wave which has swept into Shanghai from the Nipponese-controlled areas during the past three weeks fell mortally wounded on North Kiangse Road, near Haining Road last Tuesday. He was Lieutenant Hisao Nakamura, and the attack on him was immediately followed by the usual intensive Japanese precautions in the occupied districts.

Again barricades were thrown up in the vicinity of the shooting in an effort to capture the gunmen, and for the first time Japanese gendarmes were searching in two districts at the same for murderers of two Japanese Army officers.

Following past procedure, a cordon was thrown around the area and many armed Japanese gendarmes were stationed at entrances and exits. The usual search parties began their work and traffic was held up for many blocks.

In the Western District Japanese search parties were still operating in that area where Corporal sato was shot over two weeks ago.

Tuesday's shooting was the fifth of its kind in Shanghai's occupied areas in the past few weeks and in all cases the attackers escaped.

Wong Released

On Sunday morning of this week, Mr. Wilfred Wong, General Manager of the American Engineering Corporation, was released by kidnappers after 24 days of captivity.

Obviously happy to be free and at home with his family, Mr. Wong, holding his two-year-old girl in his arms in the quiet yard behind his home, recalled to the **China Press** with some emotion how hour after hour, day after day, he sat in total darkness in a small room waiting for his release, wondering what would happen to him and knowing how his family must feel.

"I was taken by a band of desperadoes for money only. They were determined to get as much money from me as they could," the American-educated engineer said.

Mr. Wilfred Wong is well-known in Shanghai. He is the son of the late Dr. T. T. Wong, at one time director of Chinese Education Mission to the United States. Mr. Wong is a graduate of the University of Toronto, Canada, and was later associated with The General Motors Corporation in the United States.

He is at present a member of several American engineering societies and the Chinese Society of Mechanical Engineers, and has been associated with the American Engineering Corporation in Shanghai for nearly 10 years.

Youth Kidnaped

The day before Mr. Wong's release, Sinza Road police station detectives were investigating a kidnaping case in which a young Chinese shop assistant was carried away by three other Chinese from 110 Shunten Road at about 7.10 a.m.

According to reports a Johnson hire car was ordered to Tsing Poo Lodging House in Markham Road by three men, one of whom was subsequently found to be armed with a pistol. On arrival at the place, the chauffeur of the taxi saw the trio hold up a young Chinese coming from a rice shop next door to the lodging house. The victim was forced into the waiting car, while the chauffeur was ordered out. One of the kidnapers then took the wheel and the car sped away in a westerly direction along Markham Road.

It was also learned that the kidnaped man was Ting Hung-sze, aged eighteen, shop assistant in the Chinese rice shop. His whereabouts are still unknown, although the taxi was later located in Jessfield Road, a few yards from Kinnear Road. No explanation could be given for the abduction, belief heing expressed that either the kidnapers had mistook him for another, although a personal grudge against the victim might have been the reason for the crime.

Murderer Confesses

The murder of a morphine salesman, committed in a lane off Rue Bourgeat at about 3.30 p.m. on Thursday of last week was completely solved the same evening when the French Police apprehended a Korean, Nurada Satao, aged 26, when he returned to the scene of the crime to collect his belongings. The murderer, who arrived there in company with five other Koreans, confessed to the brutal murder and was turned over to the Japanese authorities.

As soon as the murder was reported to the French Police, they detailed a constable there to keep on the lookout for the wanted man and when the latter returned in the evening, he was arrested and brought to the Poste Central where he confessed to the crime. In his confession Nurada stated that the murdered man came to his room, where he sold morphine, several times, always demanding and obtaining money. On Thursday, in company with two other loafers, the deceased again appeared for money. When the Korean refused to give him anything, the other pulled out a knife and threatened him. The other two also took up a menacing attitude.

Seeing himself outnumbered, the Korean grabbed an axe and attacked the Chinese, inflicting a fatal wound on one, and causing injuries to the other Chinese.

The murderer, after his confession, was handed over to the Japanese authorities.

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SUP. YORKE RESIGNS FROM S. M. POLICE

Terminating nearly 28 years' service with the Shanghai Municipal Police, Mr. Reginald W. Yorke, Deputy Commissioner and head of the S.M.P. Special Branch, has resigned his position and will spend his retirement in Australia, it was learned in Shanghai on Tuesday.

Mr. Yorke, it was revealed by the **China Press**, is at present away from Shanghai on short leave; it was indicated, however, that he is not likely to return to Shanghai at the end of his holiday, but will proceed to Australia where he will be joined by his family.

An attempt to assassinate the police official was staged two months ago when some unknown gunmen narrowly missed their intended victim.

The shooting, it will be recalled, took place at 9.10 a.m. on September 6, when Mr. Yorke was leaving his home in Lane 749 Yu Yuen Road to proceed to police headquarters.

Narrow Escape

Two gunmen were strolling in the lane as Mr. Yorke rode in his car and suddenly opened fire, loosing seven shots in a fierce fusilade. Three of the bullets pierced the car, one of them just two inches away from where Mr. Yorke was seated.

With considerably bravery, Mr. Yorke reached for his pistol and returned the gunmen's fire, but his shots were too late to take effect since the couple had started fleeing from the lane.

Following the shooting Mr. Yorke declared to newsmen that he saw one of the gunmen being apprehended a few yards away from the lane along Yu Yuen Road by a Japanese gendarme.

On the morning of the shooting Mr. Yorke said the attack on his life was probably the result of investigations which had been made in connection with "subsidy money being taken by Chinese constables of the French Concession and Settlement police from the Nanking regime.

Right Or Wrong

"Rightly or wrongly," Mr. Yorke stated at the time, "the political organizations concerned believed me to be responsible for the investigations."

Mr. Yorke joined the Shanghai Municipal Police shortly after his arrival here from England in 1902. He is a native of Nottingham and is only 48 years of age.

He began from the "bottom" and through fine work gained one of the senior posts in the Force. For several years he was in charge of "B" Division and about three years ago assumed charge of the S.M.P. Special Branch.

Although no successor has been named to his post so far, Mr. T. Robertson, chief of Crime Branch, is acting concurrently as head of the Special Branch and is expected to officially take over the post in the near future.

Kinchow Road Primary School To Be Re-Opened

The Shanghai Municipal Council, on the recommendation of the Education Board, has decided to re-occupy the Kinchow Road Primary School building and the Chih Kuei School building in the fall term of next year.

These schools, closed since August, 1937, will again be opened in view of the fact that there are now a large number of Chinese children in the vicinity of the schools in need of education facilities.

The Council also decided to create two special sub-committees in the Education Department to consider applications for educational grants for 1941.

No Chungking Church Escapes Bomb Damage

The Japanese bombing of Chungking on October 26 brought the damage suffered by missions and churches in the war-time capital of China near the 100 per cent mark when 12 bombs fell near St. Joseph's Cathedral causing heavy damage.

A survey of the destruction caused by Japanese raids on Chungking revealed that hardly a church is standing and most of the educational centers have received blow after blow from the bombers.

The first property owned by missionaries in Chungking to be destroyed this year was the Shapingpa student center, established jointly by the International Student Service in Chungking, the Young Mens' Christian Association and the Young Womens' Christian Association.

The Chungking Y.M.C.A. western suburban office, comprising a library, club house and restaurant, was completely destroyed on June 11. After being bombed on June 12 and again on June 16, then on June 26 and August 9, the Chungking Y.M.C.A. was completely destroyed, the institution having been bombed six times since the Japanese bombing of the wartime capital started. The American Methodist Girls Middle School was demolished by bombings on June 12 and 16, while the Church of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission was completely destroyed on June 16 when the Bible Society was also badly damaged.

The Lewis Memorial Institutional Church of the American Methodist Mission was hit when the Japanese bombed Chungking on June 26, while the main building of the Yuteh Primary school was also damaged by two bombs. The Chungking Y.W.C.A. was demolished on June 28 when the Syracuse in China Generl Hospital was also bombed, all x-ray equipment being lost. The library and school house of the Boone College of Wuchang were also damaged. The Lewis Memorial Institutional Church and the Friends' Mission were razed on August 19 by incendiary bombs.

August 20 was a black day for Chungking (when the downtown section was set afire) as well as for missionary property, for on the day the Canadian Women's Missionary Society, the Canadian Hospital, the Canadian Mission Church and the China Inland Mission were all totally destroyed by fire.

The Syracuse in China General Hospital was damaged on October 16. Only the Methodist Church downtown still holds services although superficial damage has been suffered. No foreign missionary, however, has so far been reported killed or wounded.

Catholic churches have so far suffered property losses amounting to $5.000.000, including the destruction of St. Joseph's Church, the Church of the Sacred Heart, the Paroise Cathedral, the Orphelinat Church, the Catholic Press, St. Paul's Middle School, the Carmel Monastery and the Catholic Hospital.

China's Gold Mines Aid Chungking's War Chest

By the end of the year 350.000 ounces of gold will have been mined in Western Hunan, near the border of Kweichow, and at Kiangtsin, near Chungking, officials of China's Gold Mining Administration announced last week.

At the present rate of $560 an ounce, the years output will mean an additional income of $200.000.000 for the National Government, officials stated.

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Nanking to Impose Big Food Control Program

Control of food stocks in Anking, Nantung, Sungkiang, Tachang, Changchow, Wusih, Huchow and other places will be established before November 10, it was announced in Nanking on October 28.

Food control has already been established in larger cities including Shanghai, Soochow, Nanking, Yangchow and Wuhu, stated a message from the former capital.

New Chinese Ship

The first steamer to be constructed in Chinese-controlled territory since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, was launched at Chungking on Oct. 31. The ship is named the Ming Wen and is the property of the Ming Sung Industrial Company. The ship was constructed in 22 months and cost $4,000,000. The engines and boilers were purchased in Great Britain, but all other parts were constructed in China of native materials. The ship will operate between up-river ports and will carry both passengers and freight. The Ming Sung Company is now constructing fifteen additional ships of a total of 3,000 gross tons.

Traffic Branch Opens

According to a report in the **Sin Wan Pao**, T. L. Soong, manager of the Southwest Transportation Company, official concern which controlls traffic on the Burma Road, has gone to Manila in order to open an office of the concern in the Philippines. T. L. Soong is a brother of T. V. Soong, former Minister of Finance, who is now in the United States.

Gen. Wu in Singapore

Gen. Wu Teh-chen, former Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai and now Chairman of the Overseas Affairs Commission at Chungking, arrived in Singapore on Nov. 6, following an extension visit in the Netherlands Indies, where he was the guest of the Governor-General, Tjarda Van Starkenbourgh Stachouwver. Following his vicit in Singapore, Gen. Wu plans to proceed to Bangkok.

Manila Spy Trial

The U. S. Army Engineers, Capt. Rufo Romero, who was arrested by the Army authorities in Manila some time ago and charged with photographing confidential documents, allegedly with the object of selling them to the Japanese, will be tried by U. S. Army Court-Martial. The Court will be presided over by Lieut.-Col. Lewis C. Beebe and will contain Filipino officers as well as Americans.

New Relief Chief

Wang Ping-chun was appointed a member of the Chungking war-time relief commission, in succession to Huang Pao-tu, who resigned in order to accept the new post of Administrative Vice-Minister of Social Affairs. Huang Lan-yu, assistant director of the Central Party Social Affairs Department, has resigned to accept the position of Political Vice-Minister of Social Affairs.

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Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

October 8

Britain has decided to reopen the Burma Road on October 18, the Japanese Government was officially informed by the British Government. The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, in the course of a statement on the war situation in the House of Commons, announced that the Anglo-Japanese agreement to close the Burma Road would not be renewed when the present agreement expired, regretting that the opportunity of an equitable settlement of the Sino-Japanese conflict had been lost in view of the protracted struggle of Japan to subjugate the Chinese race still proceeding with all its attendant miseries.

The State Department instructed American consulates in the Far East to advise all American women, children and men without necessary or urgent business in China, the Japanese Empire, Manchukuo, Hongkong and French Indo-China to return to the United States as soon as possible, **United Press** reported from Tokyo that many Americans in Japan, acting on their own initiative, had already either departed or prepared to sail for the United States.

Japanese military authorities in Hanoi indicated last night that Japan might find it "necessary" to request the use of additional French Indo-China airdromes in the near future, hinting that the Japanese might be preparing new demands on the Indo-China authorities.

Observers in Chungking were generally of the opinion that a shawdown between Japan and the United States was bound to come, the only question being a matter of time, whether after the November election or during next spring. It was further believed that the outcome of the American presidential election would have no effect on Far Eastern developments, as it was thought in matters of foreign policy American public opinion was united, whether Republicans or Democrats were in power.

Twenty-five Japanese bombers, coming from the new air-bases in Indo-China, radided Kunming at 12:50 p.m. yesterday. A cotton mill south of the town was slightly damaged.

An immediate attack on Singapore was seen by the **Ta Kung Pao.** It estimated the Japanese would use two divisions for an advance on Singapore via Indo-China and Thailand.

It was officially announced in Tokyo that Vice-Admiral Mistuyoshi Shimizu had been appointed supreme commander of the Japanese squadron in North China waters in succession to Vice-Admiral Naokuni Nomura.

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October 9

The Burma Road would be bombed from Japanese air bases in Indo-China, warned Major-General Issaku Nishihara, former head of the Japanese Mission to Indo-China. He further said that the evacuation of Americans from the Far East could be interpreted as an unfiendly act against Japan.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek issued a message to the Chinese nation on the eve of the October 10 national festival, in which he declared that China would never recongnize Japan's "new order in East Asia," and that the "new order" would be impossible to establish so long as there was Chinese opposition. "China's Determination to last," continued the Generalissimo, "and her resolution not to submit to force, will dash Japan's fond hopes of quickly concluding the campaign in China by enlisting the aid of Germany and Italy." Referring to international developments he said that recently friendly Powers have been increasing assistance to China and at the same time increasing pressure against Japan. International developments, he continued, indicated that "we are approaching closer daily the goal of our war of resistance." In conclusion the Generalissimo said: "We must firstly unify our will, fortify our strength and establish our political foundations soundly; secondly, we must develop industrial enterprises, increase production and intensify research and creative efforts so as to lay the base of a sound, independent economy; thirdly, we must continue our efforts to build a strong army, improve our armaments and develop our communications for the Nation's defense."

Mr. Wang Ching-wei also issued a message stating that the "Sino-Japanese relations had been readjusted as a result of the "simultanious awakening of the Chinese and Japanese peoples from the present unfortunate hostilities." The two great races would henceforth, under the principle of liberty and independence, pursue joint efforts towards the goal of co-existence and co-prosperity, Mr. Wang declared. "This will," emphasized Mr. Wang, "not only help to bring about the completion of China's national reconstruction but also the realization of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Pan-Asianism." Commenting on the Nippon-Axis Pact, Mr. Wang further said that the conclusion of the German-Italiar Japanese Alliance furnished East Asia" with a golden opportunity to eradicate the remnant evils of foreign imperialism, and China with a good chance to free herself from the **status** of quasi-colony."

Japanese were reported to have occupied Liu-kung Island, east of Weihaiwei. The Island was previously leased to Great Britain by the Chinese Government.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, indicated in Washington that the United States Marines might soon be withdrawn from China.

*
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October 10

The British decision to reopen the Burma Road was criticized by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, in a statement intended to refute the British Government's expressed wish to restore peace in East Asia.

Prince Konoye, the Premier, was deeply agitated over criticisms arising from all quarters to the effect that the new national structure shaping up under his sponsorship was nothing more than Communism in diguise, according to the **Asahi.**

One hundred and nineteen Japanese bombers marked China's national day when they dropped some 800 bombs on Chungking's suburbs. The populous suburbs, including Peipei and the villages on the south bank of the Yangtse, were subjected to heavy bombing.

The **Japan Advertiser,** practically the only American paper in Japan, was sold by its editor and publisher, "Mr. Ben-

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jamin W. Fleisher, to the **Japan Times.**

Fuel shortage was reported by **Reuter** as acute in Japan.

The Soviet Union assured Britain that Russian policy toward the Chungking Government remained unchanged. The Soviet Foreign Commissar, M. Viacheslav Molotov, was reported to have informed the British Ambassador in Moscow, Sir Stafford Gripps, that Russia would continue to support Chinese resistance against the Japanese invasion.

Authoritative London circles believed that an almost desperate economic situation was likely to confront Japan if she were so unfortunate as to find herself forced into a war against the democracies.

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October 11

Mayor Fu Siao-en, of the Shanghai Special Municipality, was assassinated at 4.30 a.m. by his servant, Zung Tsuen, a native of Shantung, while abed in his Scott Road home, less than two hours after he had retired from a party celebrating the Double Tenth festival. Death came instantaneously when the 69-year-old Mayor was struck by three fatal blows with a heavy meat knife across the eyes, chin and neck. A reward of $50,000 for the arrest of the murderer of Mayor Fu was offered by the deceased official's family, and $25,000 was additionally offered for information leading to the servant's arrest. The scene of the murder was located within the Japanese controlled area, with the Japanese Army Headquarter located nearby. Mr. Soo Hsi-wen, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Government, was appointed acting mayor of Shanghai by the Nanking puppet regime.

Japanese authorities in Shanghai denied the report that they planned to take over the Settlement by force on October 18, the date of the Burma Road reopening.

The Chinese Ambassador to London, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, declared in London yesterday that the reopening of the Burma Highway should end Britain's policy of appeasing Japan, but advised that Britain be vigilant against those persons in the governmental and business worlds who still favored winning Japan's friendship by taking her kicks patiently.

*
**

October 12

The Japanese Premier, Prince Konoye, said in Tokyo that Japan was facing a great turning point in her history and required the co-operation of the entire nation for the achievement of Japan's purpose of establishment of a new order in East Asia.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin this week urged the United States Government to impose on Japanese trade with the United States restrictions similar to those being imposed on American businessmen in China.

Admiral William Harrison Standley, retired Chief of Naval Operations, last night advocated sending a fleet of United States destroyers to the Far East to take a firm stand against Japan.

Chinese troops claimed to have recapture Matang, strategic point along the Yangtse bank in north-eastern Kiangsi.

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October 13

The Foreign Minister of Japan, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, said he believed Germany and Italy would win the war but added that Japan must be ready to help them if they founded the war turned against them, admitting at the same time his desire for an early and "honorable" peace with China.

Chengtu, provincial capital of Szechuan, was attacked by eighteen bombers and twelve pursuit planes. The Paris Foreign Mission and Convert Franciscaines di Marie's cathedral were destroyed in the Japanese raid on Chengtu yesterday, when more than 100 bombs were dropped among residential quarters in the west area by 27 bombers.

A campaign for raising funds for the relief of air-raid victims in London was inaugurated by the Sino-British Cultural Relations Association in Chungking.

French reports received in Vichy from Bangkok last night predicted that Thailand would aid Japan in attempting to keep the Burma Highway closed.

Two large liners, the Manhattan and Washington were being overhauled preparatory to making an emergency dash to the Far East to aid in the evacuation of Americans from the Far East, announced the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull.

The U. S. Government was reported to be seeking Britain's permission to despatch to China fifty airplanes which originally were destined for Britain thus enabling her to protect the Burma Road, although official quarters would not confirm the report.

*
**

October 14

The Minister of Publicity, Dr. Vilas Osthanonta, denies the Vichy report that Thailand was co-operating with the Axis Powers to help Japan keep the Burma Road closed.

Kunming was almost razed when 27 Japanese aircraft subjected the city yesterday afternoon to the worst raid it had over experienced. Among buildings known to have been hit were the Yunnan University, and the United States, German and British Consulates. Liang-shan, north-east of Chungking was also bombed by the Japanese airplanes.

According to the **Nichi Nichi,** Japanese businessmen and merchants in the United States were gravely concerned by the recent tension between Washington and Tokyo.

City Government circles in Shanghai predicted unofficially yesterday that Chou Fo-hai, Minister of Finance in the Nanking regime, would succeed the late Mayor Fu Siao-en as head of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, the **China Press** reported.

Three hundred thousand Chinese troops were reported to have launched an offensive against Japanese positions along the Eastern war zone (Kiangsu-Cheeking-Anhwei), preparing to crush the Japanese autumn offensive.

*
**

October 15

Huge stores of war materials, including 300,000 gallons of gasoline from the United States, and 5000 trucks, were concentrated on the Burma frontier in readiness for the reopening of the Burma Road.

French quarters reported in Hanoi last night that 10,000 Japanese soldiers from Langson, north of Hanoi, would leave by train today or tomorrow for Haiphong, where transports were waiting to evacuate them from French Indo-China.

Three large liners, the ss. Washington, of the United States Line, the ss. Monterey, of the Matson Line, the ss. Mariposa, of the Matson Line, would be sent to the Far East immediately to speed up the emergency evacuation of Americans from the Far East, the State Department announced.

Chinese troops claimed victories in battles in the vicinity of Kwangteh, Hsuanchen, Tunglu and Sinteng in the region of western Chekiang and southern Anhwei provinces. The Japanese claimed an advance in Nanchang area, and making successful raids at Fengsin and Peishieling, strategic points in Northern Kiangsi.

Many cultural institutions in Kunming, including the South-West Joint University, Tsinghua University, Kuahua Teachers College and Yunnan University

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suffered serious damage when Japanese aircraft bombed Kunming on October 13, according to a detailed Chinese report from Kunming.

⁂

October 16

Japanese military circles indicated in Hanoi last night that the Japanese South China Army might change its plans for withdrawing from Langson and French Indo-China, saying that it might be "necessary" to cancel the scheduled evacuation of the South China army via Haiphong in view of the alleged Chinese military pressure against northern Indo-China.

Diplomatic quarters believed in London last night there was a strong probability that a Russo-Japanese Non-Aggression Pact would be signed soon. Germany was understood to be the exerting power behind the scenes.

After rising steadily for 18 months, living costs in Japan dropped by 1.9 per cent. in September this year, according to the Cabinet Statistics Bureau of Japan.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, the Chinese Ambassador, saw Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, last night and had a conversation. The possibility of Anglo-Chinese co-operation, including practical assistance to China was among the subjects discussed.

Kunming was again raided by Japanese aircraft yesterday. Chinese were reported to have removed rails on the Indo-China Railway.

Chinese claimed to have successfully encircled and penetrated Lungchow, strategic town along the Indo-China-Kwangsi border, yesterday morning.

According to a **Sin Wen Pao** report, thirty thousand Japanese troops formerly garrisoned along the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow railway lines were recently withdrawn from these areas for concentration in Shanghai, ready to be despatched to other war front.

⁂

October 17

With Rangoon officially instructing the Lashio Customs to reopen the Burma Road at midnight, 200 trucks, fully loaded with goods needed by China, prepared to make a dash across the border, a **United Press** report from Lashio stated. Meanwhile, the Japanese threatened to bomb the Road at dawn on October 18 with Japanese planes based in French Indo-China. **Reuter** reported from Tokyo that Japan would not only bomb the Chinese side of the Burma Road, but would also attack Hongkong if transportation of Munitions to China was resumed by way of the British colony.

Japan expected to sign a non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia within a few months in an effort to free her naval forces for concentration in the south Pacific, it was rumored in Tokyo today. The new Ambassador to Moscow, Gen. Toshitsugu Tatekawa, was expected to center his full efforts on the negotiation of a non-aggression pact with Russia.

Eighteen Japanese aircraft bombed the western suburb of Chungking. Another three Japanese planes, taking full advantage of moonlight, attacked Chungking the previous night, seriously damaging the American Missionary Hospital, according to **Reuter.**

Japanese Earmark Funds For Consular Police

The Japanese cabinet decided on October 31 to appropriate a sum of Y.404,000 from the second reserve fund of the National Treasury to replete the finances of the Japanese Consular Police in China.

Who's Who in China

Li Jui, governmental offce; born in Paoking, Hunan, 1902; graduate of Nankai University, 1927-30; Research Department, London School of Economics

Li Jui

and Oxford University, 1933-35; instructor, Nankai University, 1931-33, professor, Nankai University, 1935-37; member of Committee on Finance, Provincial Government of Hunan, 1937; Secretary, Agricultural Credit Adminisration, 1938-39; Senior Secretary, Ministry of Finance, 1939-present; co-author (with Franklin L. Ho) of "Public Finance", Shanghai, 1935; address: Ministry of Finance, Chungking.

Guerilla Activities In Shanghai Area Confirmed

Persistent reports of increased guerilla activities in the Shanghai area, brought into the city by farmers and travelers, were forthcoming last week when it was confirmed that Chinese puppet troops in Pootung, encouraged by news of the Chinese regular army successes in Chekiang and Kwangsi, rose against the Japanese and joined units believed members of the new Fourth Army.

The insurrection, according to numerous detailed reports printed in local Chinese newspapers, was effected on November 1, when the Japanese military authorities were stated to have attempted to mobilize several units of the "Peace and National Reconstruction" army stationed by the Nanking government in Pootung, for the participation in the Battle of Shaoshing, Chekiang.

News of the recapture of the famous Chinese wine producing center by the Chinese troops barely two days after it had been taken by the Japanese, had just reached Pootung on the heels of reports of the Chinese victory at Nanning when the Japanese sent out an order for the puppet troops to report for duty on the Chekiang front against their fellow-countrymen.

Another report from the interior said on October 25 five units of the Sixth Regiment of the "Peace" army, about 600 strong, revolted after establishing contact with Chungking agents and began attacking the Japanese in guerilla warfare. Indications were that more units in the army had or were expected to turn to the Chungking side in the near future, it was declared.

A circular telegram sent out by the revolting soldiers and published in the **Shun Pao** declared that they had tolerated humiliation in view of the difficult situation and had been waiting only for a chance to offer their services to their country.

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Men and Events

Gen. Ho Kuo-kwang, chief secretary of the Szechuen provincial government was appointed head of the Opium Suppression Rehabilitation Directorate on Nov. 1.

*

The Tokyo Foreign Office announced, on Oct. 28, that Katsumi Niino, Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had been appointed Consul-General at Manila.

*

W. Trendel, correspondent for the German **Transocean** news service, arrived in Chungking on Oct. 24 and will be stationed there in future.

*

The Soviet Ambassador in Chungking, M. Semionovitch Panaouchkine, on Oct. 31 contributed the sum of CH$1,200 to the fund for the purchase of winter garments for Chinese troops at the front.

*

Teiichiro Takaoka, secretary of the Foreign Office at Tokyo, was appointed Consul-General at Tsingtao on Oct. 31. Masaomi Yoshitomi, first secretary of the Japanese Embassy at Hsinking, has been appointed manager of the Joint Economic Commission of Japan and Manchukuo.

*

The Chinese authorities on Oct. 31 signed a contract with representatives of Soviet motion picture interests for an exchange of films between the two countries. Details of the arrangement have not yet been worked out, according to **Havas** message from Chungking.

*

The U. S. Department of Justice on Nov. 1 ordered the deportation to Russia of Mrs. Raissa Berkman Browder, wife of Earl Browder, head of the American Communist Party. The deportation order stated that Mr. and Mrs. Browder had been married in Moscow in 1926, but that Mrs. Browder had entered the United States illegally.

*

Sixteen alleged Chinese Communist agents were sentenced to death by the Japanese military at Taiyuan, Shansi province on Nov. 1, according to **Domei** message. Three others received prison sentences. The Japanese alleged the Chinese youths had been active in the Pingyao district along the Tatung Puchow Railway in Shansi province.

*

Wang Kuo-ying was appointed member of the Suiyuan Provincial Government Committee and concurrently Provincial Commissioner of Reconstruction, by the National Government on Oct. 27. Pan Hsiu-jen was appointed Commissioner of Education, and Tseng Hou-tsai and Ao-Chi-Erh-Hu-Ya-Ko-Tu were appointed members of the Suiyuan Provincial Committee.

*

Gen. Ma Hung-kwei, chairman of Ninghsia Province and his brother Gen. Ma Hung-pin, commander of the provincial troops, have jointly contributed the sum of CH$920,000 for the relief of war refugees. The contribution, representing the Ma family fortune, will be used to finance the establishment of a home for aged and children rendered destitute by the Japanese invasion.

*

Dr. Hou Pao-chang, member of the faculty of Shantung Christian University (Cheloo University), was elected chairman of the Szechuen branch of the Sino-British Cultural Association organized at Chengtu, Szechuen province on Oct. 31. The organization will hold monthly meetings to discuss measures for promoting Sino-British cultural relations.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Propaganda, broadcast recently that Charlie Chaplin's new film, "The Great Dictator," was a failure and was only playing to half-filled houses. The United Artists Corporation, well known Hollywood film producers and distributors, immediately sent a cable to Dr. Goebbels telling him that his broadcast was a "gross distortion of truth," as the film was playing to capacity houses and tickets were being sold eight weeks in advance.

*

Major David D. Barrett, Assistant U. S. Military Attache, who has been stationed at Chungking since February, 1939, has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Barrett is a native of Boulder, Colorado and a graduate of the University of Colorado. He arrived in China in 1924 and after four years as a student in Peiping was appointed intelligence officer with the 15th U. S. Infantry Regiment at Tientsin, where he remained until 1934. He returned to China in 1936 and was stationed at Peiping at the time of the Lukouchiao incident on July 7, 1937. He speaks several Chinese dialects fluently.

*

M. Brousse, press attache of the French Embassy in Washington, who arrived in New York on the U. S. Lines steamer Exeter on Oct. 18, stated that British censors at Bermuda had seized two official documents which he was taking to the Embassy in Washington. The documents were in sealed envelopes containing the imprint of the Vichy Government, stated the report. It was claimed that this was the first seizure, by the British authorities, of diplomatic mail from an American steamer. The British censors told Mr. Brousse that the documents would be returned to him through the British Embassy in Washington.

Yang Jo-yu, member of the local gentry in Chungking, was officially commended by the National Government on Oct. 31 for contributing CH$100,000 for the establishment of a primary school in the Pahsien area of the war-time capital. The mandate, which was recommended by the Ministry of Education, said that Mr. Yang's enthusiasm in promoting primary education was worthy of highest commendation.

*

Eight employes of meat-packing organizations in Moscow were sentenced to death for stealing meat valued at 500,000 roubles, according to **United Press** message from Moscow on Nov. 2. The trial of the men lasted two weeks and resulted in disclosures that 45 meat-packing company executives had been engaged in stealing meat and speculating with the proceeds. The gang had been operating since 1938. In addition to those receiving the death sentence, fifteen others received sentences of 10 years, eighteen others sentences up to eight years, while three were acquitted.

*

The Chinese People's Foreign Relations Association gave a reception for the American Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson, at Chungking on Nov. 2. The function was attended by Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan; General Liu Chih, Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking Garrison Forces; Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Director of the Central Party Publicity Department; General Lu Chao, A.D.C. to president Lin Sen; Major-General Chu Shih-ming, Director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Wu Kuo-chen, Mayor of Chungking more than 70 Chinese and foreign journalists. also attended. A speech welcoming the American Ambassador was made by General Chen Ming-shu, Chairman of the Chinese People's Foreign Relations Association.

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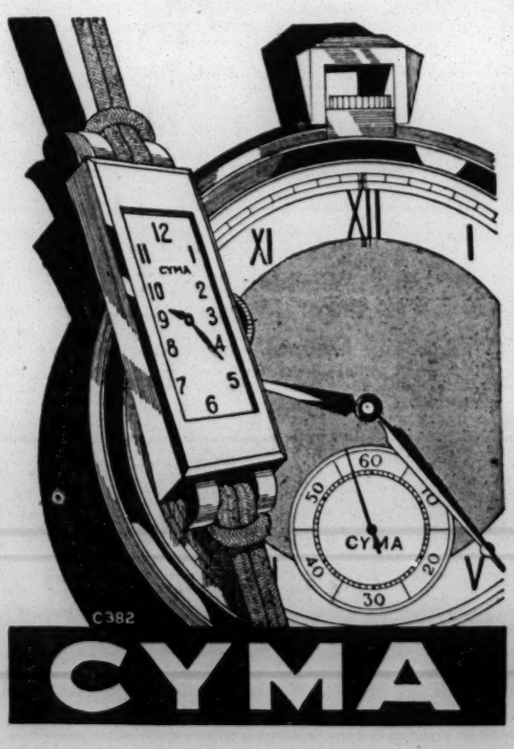

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A scientific expedition, making explorations in Buryat-Mongolia, under the auspices of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR, has sent to Moscow a large number of bronze figures representing the "Buddhistic Paradise," and in addition has sent a large number of religious works, some written in silver on black polished paper and richly illustrated. According to Tass the articles aroused deep interest in the Soviet capital.

*

The process of nationalizing the activities of the residents of Manchukuo was extended to the medical profession by official edict last week. All physicians and surgeons will in future enjoy the status of Health Officials and will be subject to civil service regulations. The law was scheduled to become effective on Nov. 1 and applied to all physicians practicing in public hospitals. The number of practicioners was estimated at 5,000.

*

Glenn Shaw, 53-year-old American university professor, who has resided in Japan since 1916 and has translated numerous Japanese literary works, departed for the United States on Nov. 1 and does not intend to return to Japan. The Japanese Government gave him the Order of Fifth Class Rising Sun prior to his departure. Mr. Shaw was regarded as one of the best informed foreigners on Japanese literature and was an authority on Japanese books.

*

Christopher J. Chancellor, former general manager of **Reuters** in the Far East and now Inspecting General Manager in London, stated in an interview in **Editor and Publisher,** N. Y. on Sept. 14 that the British news agency planned to take over the clients and some of the personnel of **Havas,** the French news agency, now controlled by the Nazi-dominated Vichy Government. Mr. Chancellor, who had just arrived in New York from a trip to the Far East, said that **Reuters** planned to distribute news from New York to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay through a new Anglo-French news service. He said that virtually all employes of **Havas** were dissatisfied with the propaganda which was being distributed through **Havas** from Vichy. The new plan was suggested by Albert Grand, formerly second in control of the New York office of the French agency. Mr. Grand resigned and announced his loyalty to Gen. Charles De Gaulle in London. Grand accompanied Mr. Chancellor on a trip to South America, when the subject was investigated. Mr. Chancellor said that the Germans had proposed to **Havas** customers that they drop the French service and subscribe for the German **Transocean,** "since **Havas** was now Nazi controlled." The new plan cannot become effective, it was stated, until it had the approval of **Reuters** directors in London. A report from Vichy during the week stated that the Petain Government planned to buy out the private stock-holders and convert Havas into an official news agency.

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

NO. 1648

Notice is hereby given that, Tuesday, the 12th November 1940, being a Customs Holiday, the Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on that date.

(L. H. Lawford)
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 2nd November 1940.

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The U. S. Supreme Court has refused the petition of a Japanese bank to review proceedings under which the Chinese Government has held up the sailing of a Chinese-owned, Japanese-chartered freighter loaded with 2,100 tons of scrap iron. The ship, the Kuang Yuan, formerly known as the Edea Christensan, has been anchored in San Francisco harbor for several weeks. The Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco first delayed the boat by refusing to deliver new registry papers to the ship's master. The Chinese Government then expropriated the ship and then claimed that U. S. Courts have no jurisdiction over vessels owned by foreign governments.

*

The European War thus far has been responsible for the evacuation of about 140 families of Chiefs of Mission, Foreign Service Officers and American employes of U. S. Consulates and Embassies from various European countries, according to a report in the September number of **Foreign Service Journal.** The report stated that most of the families had been evacuated since the outbreak of the war in September, 1939. Some, however, were in the U. S. at the outbreak of war and were compelled to remain there. The only American official to be killed was Capt. Robert R. Losey, Military Attache, who was struck by a Nazi bomb while trying to assist a party of American refugees to escape from Oslo.

*

The Conservative Party organization of St. Marylebone, England, on Sept. 28, demanded the resignation of Capt. A. S. Cunningham-Reid, who was at that time the guest of Mrs. Doris Duke Cromwell. Following discussion, however apt. Cunningham-Reid was given two months respite "to explain his position." A dispatch from "qualified sources" in Honolulu stated that Capt. Cunningham-Reid, whose resignation from Parliament had been demanded by his constituents, had visited Honolulu for the purpose of interesting Mrs. Cromwell in assisting in the removal of British children from the war zone. The report appeared in the **New York Times.**

A German **Transocean** dispatch from Hsinking on Oct. 30 stated that the Manchukuo Government had purchased a new issue of shares of the South Manchuria Railway for $50,000,000.

*

Yuan Tao-feng was appointed Chinese Consul-General in Paris, according to **Kuomin** report from Chungking on Nov. 5. Huang Cheng, previous Consul-General has been transferred to another post.

*

Major-General Chiang Ching-kuo, Special Administrative Commissioner of Kiangsi province, is now visiting in Chungking. Major-General Chiang is the eldest son of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

*

The Chinese National Chung-Cheng University was opened at Kian, Kiangsi on Nov. 3 with an enrollment of 391 students. The institution is named after Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, his official name being "Chung-Cheng."

*

Commander Gabriel Maurico Teixeira, recently appointed Governor-General of Macao, Portugese Colony, on the South China coast, arrived in Hongkong on Oct. 29 and immediately proceeded to Macao to assume his new post.

*

The delegation of Hitler Youths, which arrived in Tokyo on Nov. 2, was welcomed by Admiral Takeshita, president of the Japanese youth organization, known as the Pathfinders. Others at the station included the German and Italian Ambassadors. The youths will spend 10 days in Tokyo, prior to touring the country. This is the second delegation of Nazi Youths to visit Japan.

*

There are now 29 cinema theaters in the Shanghai International Settlement and 13 in the French Concession according to recent police report. The police statement said that 117 films comprising 39 features, 70 short introductory films and eight newsreels were censored in the various theaters in September. Of the features, 28 were approved, nine were approved with cuts and two were banned. Of the shorts 68 were passed without question, one was approved with cuts and two were banned. Of the newsreels, two were passed without question and six were approved following cuts.

*

Recent transfers and appointments at Chungking included: Hsu Kan appointed political vice-minister of Finance; Tsou Lu, former member of the Ministry of Finance as Commissioner of Finance for Kwangtung province; Chu Chao-sen appointed member of the Kwangsi provincial committee; Chu Chao-sen member Kwangsi committee and chief secretary of Kwangsi provincial government; Ho Yang-lin appointed member Chekiang provincial government and concurrently director provisional office provincial government western Chekiang; Li Kuo-tien appointed special administrative commissioner for Fukien and concurrently peace preservation commander second area Fukien province.

*

The Fourth annual conference of the National Citizens Physical Education Conference, which met at Chungking on Oct. 15 adopted the following resolutions: 1—The Ministry of Education will be responsible for the promotion of physical education among the masses; 2—Existing organs for the promotion of physical education in the Ministry are to be reorganized; 3—A Physical Education Teachers College offering a five year course to prospective directors is to be established; 4—Short-term classes are to be established for the training of directors in various parts of the country. It also was decided to establish at Chungking a Central Physical Education and Health Museum. The planning committee includes Ma Yo-han, Chin Pao-shan, Tung Shou-I, Hsu Min-hui and Chow Shang.

Anaemia
Nerve Weakness
Insomnia
Neuritis
Rheumatism
Sciatica
Premature Ageing
Loss Of Appetite
Malaria
Women's Ailments

The importance to health of maintaining the vitality of the blood at normal was realised many years ago by a British physician who devised a preparation which has the specific effect of improving the quality and quantity of the blood, thereby restoring vitality, steadying nerves, imparting strength and toning up the whole system. This preparation, now known the world over as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, has helped run-down people back to health for over half a century. Recent clinical tests have proved conclusively that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills improve the health by enriching the blood.

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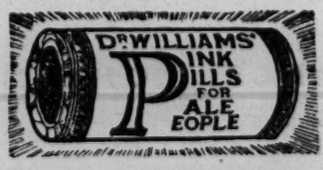

(Continued from page 330)

quoted a high as U.S.$10,000,000 a year from North China.

Perhaps one of the most unexpected changes occurred in the matter of currency with the advent of the present month. Formerly Chinese national currency held sway in North China. Later, the new F.R.B. currency, (Federal Reserve Bank) was introduced and the foreign exchange commenced to drop appreciably. The F.R.B. was not generally accepted for a while and was quoted at 25% below national currency. Later the rate evened out and for a while there was only minor fluctuation.

The concessions stuck to national currency and the question was one of the main issues in the talks in Tokyo on Tientsin. Agreement was finally reached that both currency systems would be acceptable in the British Concession. Comparatively recently there was a difference of about 5% between the two currencies, with the F.R.B. notes enjoying the higher levels. This was explained by the fact that all goods had to come from the native city, through he Customs, or from Japan, in each of which instances F.R.B. was the only regular and acceptable tender.

In the British Concession, however, national currency was acceptable without question, and a dollar was accepted for its face value by the British Municipal Council. On October 1, the public opened the morning papers to read following municipal notification:

"The public is hereby notified that as from October 1, 1940, the Council will require payment of all accounts due to the municipality in local dollars of the highest value at the time payment is made."

Although it would hardly be just to say that this was the sole factor causing the panic which prevailed on the market that day, it would probably be fair to say that it was a contributing factor. At any rate, national currency promptly nosedived to 79 and the panic caused the Hongkong Banking Corporation to suspend transactions in F.R.B. for a brief while, especially as everybody was dislodging national currency and no cover was available. Shopkeepers quoted their prices in F.R.B. notes, and reluctantly accepted national currency at prevailing rates. Curiously enough, the national currency dollar, with all the backing that it is presumed to have behind it, continues to be quoted at about 3½d., while the F.R.B. dollar is now worth approximately 4½d., despite its apparent lack of actual cover.

British Goods Stopped

Goods made in Great Britain are not only prevented from being transported but are also confiscated by the Japanese in the occupied districts in China's rich provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsu, and this boycott movement has been especially accelerated after the re-opening of the Burma route, according to reports published by the leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai this week.

Quoting recent arrivals from up-country occupied areas, the reports state that as a retaliatory measure, the Japanese have been forbidding British goods to be sent to occupied districts along the Yangtze and have enlarged the scope of the anti-British movement.

After occupying the various districts in both provinces, the Japanese are said to have been flooding the market with Japanese goods but at the same time they allowed British and American goods to be transported and sold. But now movement of British goods is not only restricted but they are also confiscated. It is asserted that owing to this change of policy since the re-opening of the Burma highway, British goods have totally disappeared from the market in all districts between Nanking and Shanghai.

Hold Shanghai Goods

Chinese merchants and native goods manufacturers in Shanghai, who have thousands of dollars worth of goods stranded in Indo-China as a result of recent developments in the French colony, were "stuck" on Nov. 1, when they learned that authorities in Indo-China had made a last-minute decision not to allow them to ship back their goods to Hongkong or Shanghai. The **Shing Sheng News Agency** stated that some circles suspected that the goods were prevented from being sent here by the Japanese since recently the governor of Indo-China allowed such an arrangement.

The order forbidding the goods to be re removed was said to have been issued by the governor last Saturday but local Chinese merchants were not informed of the reason for such a step.

Generalissimo Quietly Observes 54th Birthday

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek quietly observed his fifty-fourth birthday in China's war capital on October 31.

The faculty student body of the Chung Cheng University at Taiho, Kiangsi, gathered to listen to messages from the Generalissimo and Mr. Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education. The university, it was recalled, was named after the generalissimo.

The student body also wired congratulations to Gen. Chiang in celebration of his birthday. The occasion was not celebrated and at the General's wish, aroused little public attention throughout the country.

It was recalled that in 1936 when the Generalissimo was celebrating his fiftieth birthday, the country presented fifty war planes to the government in honor of the leader.

Japan Urged To Drive South—As Far As Pole

The most startling extension of Japan's famous southward expansion drive yet made was suggested in Tokyo on October 31. Lieutenant Choku Shirase emerged from retirement briefly with the demand that Japan immediately lay claim to the South Polar regions explored by an expedition under his command in 1912.

The 79-year-old man pointed out that "in all these years" the various Foreign Ministers had taken no notice of his opinion, but hoped the present authorities would take steps to claim the area around the South Pole.

Hongkong Authorities Ban Shanghai Pirated Books

"Pirate" book editions printed in Shanghai were banned in Hongkong November 2 by the British Colony Government authorities as a result of a crusade against infringement of copyright.

Fines were imposed on Hongkong book shops selling "pirate" editions and copies of books were seized. Most of the reprinted books circulating in Hongkong were those used by students in schools. It was revealed that a shop called the Hongkong Book Service was a Shanghai firm and that it was distributing for sale copies of copyrighted books which were obviously photographic duplicates.

A campaign to prohibit the sale of "pirate" books in Shanghai was directed over a year ago by the local American Chamber of Commerce but failed when steps taken to halt advertising by the publishers of the books proved unsuccessful.

In the United States Court for China

LOPE SARREAL, *Plaintiff*, vs. REMEDIOS RONQUILLO SARREAL, *Defendant.*	Cause No. 4546 Civil No. 2425 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, Nov. 6, 1940. WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, has this 6th day of November, 1940, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 6th day of November, 1940, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 1st day of November, 1940, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has she resided therein since 1938, and that defendant's last known address was IMUS, PROVINCE OF CAVITE, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 6th day of November, 1940, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in The China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 23rd day of November, 1940, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China, this 6th day of November, 1940.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

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In the United States Court for China

MARY G. DEVLIN, *Plaintiff,* vs. JOSEPH HOWARD DEVLIN, *Defendant.*	Cause No. 4539 Civil No. 2418 ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, this 23 day of October, 1940 WILLIAM T. COLLINS Clerk

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorney, Mr. Orin de Motte Walker has this 21st day of October, 1940, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 21st day of October, 1940, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 21st day of October, 1940, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not reside in China, and that defendant's last known address was: Company "H", 15th Infantry, Fort Lewis, State of Washington, U.S.A.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 21st day of October, 1940, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 9th day of November, 1940, the day of last publication of this order, otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court,

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

CHEN KUNG-PO TO BE LOCAL MAYOR

Appointed by the Nanking regime to fill the seat left vacant by the assassination of Mayor Fu Siao-en, Mr. Chen Kung-po is expected to assume his new duties in the Civic Center on November 15. Mr. Chen will concurrently hold his present position as President of the Legislative Yuan, it is understood.

A graduate of Columbia University, sity, Mr. Chen was born in Kwantung

Mr. Chen Kung-po

Province in 1890 and studied at the Canton Law College and the National University in Peiping before going abroad. He returned to China with an M.A. degree.

After editing **The Social**, a revolutionary organ in Canton, Mr. Chen served on the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. He was concurrently the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, Chief of the Political Training Department of the Military Council and President of the National University at Canton.

In 1926 he accompanied the Northern Punitive Expedition of the National Forces to Hupeh as Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs of the Generalissimo's Government. Appointed Chairman of the Finance Committee of Hupeh after the capture of Hanyang and Hankow in 1926, he was concurrently Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hupeh and Superintendant of Customs.

Until 1938 he was Chairman of the Committee for Directing the People's Movement at the Central Party Headquarters, and during that year he was the Special Envoy of the National Government to European countries on a goodwill mission.

Reshuffle Expected

A shuffle of leading officials of the Shanghai Special Municipality will be made upon the assumption office by Mr. Chen Kung-po, the **Tairiku Shimpo**, local Japanese daily, reported on Wednesday. The newspaper declared that discussions of this matter would take Place at the meeting of the Central Political Affairs Commission of the National Government.

The government would consolidate the cmap of the Special Municipality by the careful selection of efficient persons to fill important posts and would consider the recommendations of the newly appointed mayor, the paper said.

Duties assigned to the new appointee were said to include a complete reform of the Municipality and dissolution of the questions of the foreign concession and settlement in Shanghai. In view of these rearrangements there would be a large change in personnel of the Land, Finance, Education, Police, and Social Affairs Bureaus. Some chiefs of the various departments have already tendered their resignations, the paper claimed.

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In the United States Court for China

LILY (LILA) HAYS, born WEINGARTEN *Plaintiff,* vs. JAMES MALCOM HAYS *Defendant.*	Cause No. 4540. Civil No. 2419. ORDER Filed at Shanghai, China, Oct. 24th, 1940. WILLIAM T. COLLINS *Clerk*

The object of this suit is an action for divorce and custody of the child.

WHEREAS, plaintiff herein, by her attorneys, has this 24th day of October, 1940, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 24th day of October, 1940, the summons for defendant was returned by the United States Marshal for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files in this case that on the 24th day of October, 1940, the plaintiff herein filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant does not now reside in China, nor has he resided therein since December fourteenth, 1935, and that defendant's last known address was Cincinnati, Ohio, 925 Clinton Street, U.S.A.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 24th day of October, 1940, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the China Weekly Review, a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the sixteenth day of November, 1940, the day of last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT:

Dated at Shanghai, China,
this 24th day of October, 1940.

MILTON J. HELMICK,
Judge.

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